

AN 10390.aaa 1
H I S T O R Y
OF THE CITY OF
L I M E R I C K.
C O N T A I N I N G,

I. Some Account of its
Antiquity and present
State.

II. Annals of the City,
and remarkable Oc-
currences relative to
it, for several Centu-
ries, from the most
ancient Writers.

III. An History of the
Churches and other

public Buildings, with
exact Copies of the
ancient Inscriptions
found in them.

IV. A List of the Pro-
vosts, Mayors, Bai-
liffs and Sheriffs, from
the Reign of RI-
CHARD the first, to
the present Time.

The whole carefully transcribed from Manuscripts of
impartial Writers, compiled from the most authentic
Accounts, and embellished with the Arms of the
City, and an Elevation of the new Custom House,
neatly Engraved on Copper.

THE SECOND EDITION

Multum in Parvo.

L I M E R I C K:

Printed by ANDREW WELSH,
For JOHN FERRAR, Bookseller,
near the Exchange.
M.DCCLXVII.

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T H E
* E D I T O R ' s P R E F A C E .

TO the judicious and candid Part of my Readers, an Attempt however weak, to give the Inhabitants an History of their City, to preserve its Antiquity, and to make a favourable Impression on the minds of Strangers; will it is hoped, appear in some Degree commendable: I shall think myself happy if I have succeeded, or if I shall be the Means of exciting some more able Writer to handle this Subject in a more masterly Manner.

THIS concise, and I hope not quite imperfect History, which I have the Pleasure to publish, I have spared no Expence to render interesting and entertaining; and if

A 3

I have

* This Preface being printed after the Book, some Passages in it occurred to the Editor, which may be considered as a part of the History.

vi. P R E F A C E.

I have not been so happy as to please every Reader, yet I hope to escape their Censure, and to find them lenient to my Errors; as the Desire of several People to see the Book, added to an unavoidable Attention to my Business, hindered me to make it more worthy of their Perusal.

IN the following Sheets, the Public, and particularly the Natives of *LIMERICK*, are presented with a concise History of that ancient and now flourishing City, wherein almost every remarkable Occurrence and Anecdote is preserved, which has happened for many Centuries past; and that I should not be confined entirely to the City, I have mentioned some curious Particulars of *Mungret*, and other Places that are nearly related to it. I have given a concise Account of the Hospital, though it is now in the County, because an Institution of such a charitable and Public-spirited Nature does Honor to every Promoter and Benefactor, most of whom reside in this City.

AN uninterrupted succession in the Annals could not be expected, as it would swell this Volume to too great a Size; let it suffice that I have brought from the earliest Periods, Events worthy of preserving for
such

such a Number of Years, and as they become more interesting, in approaching our own Time ; I have been then more particular.

NOT venturing to insert any fabulous Story ; I have endeavoured to collect the most *authentic* and *impartial* Accounts : I have carefully compared all the Manuscripts in my Possession, in order to *elucidate* some Passages not sufficiently Clear, and in others to *reconcile* the Circumstances of Time and Place to a greater Degree of Certainty.

SEVERAL Gentlemen of this City have obliged me with original Manuscripts, whose Writers spared no Pains to come at the Truth, and had no Interest in deceiving their Posterity : To these Gentlemen, and particularly to the Rev. Mr. *White*, the Public and their Fellow Citizens are obliged, for a Performance which will not only entertain and inform the inquisitive Reader, but must please the Patriot Native, and which the Editor flatters himself will meet with their Approbation and Encouragement.

If the Merchant or Inhabitant wants Entertainment, let him look back to that Period, when his *Ancestors* governed this
ancient

ancient City. If the Soldier seeks Amusement, he will, in the Sieges find something of the ancient Manner of Attack and Defence, and probably the Scholar may be diverted in translating the Inscriptions which frequently occur ; in short the Editor hopes, that every Reader will find some little Entertainment, especially if they compare the ancient with the present State of this City.

THE Improvements that have been made are equally numerous and surprizing, inso-much that if a Native returned after a few Year's Absence, he would scarcely know the Place. Several men now living remember when their Houses stood unsurrounded; but now, like a second *London* (if I may use the Comparison) every Plot of Ground is taken at a high Rent.

THE Happiness of our Situation, surrounded by the finest River in the Kingdom, and the lowest on the *Shannon*, that communicates with the adjacent Counties ; added to the Fertility of our Country, induce Strangers to come from all Parts : We begin to rival in Trade, our Neighbours at *Corke*, *Waterford*, &c. The Plan for a new City is struck out, and it is impossible to tell what Perfection *Limerick* may yet arrive at.

Let

P R E F A C E. ix.

LET us therefore, my Friends and Fellow Citizens, lay aside every intestine Cabal ; let us utterly forget every Dispute that ever divided us ; and by a faithful Discharge of our Duty, as Christians and as Men, let us mutually and chearfully strive to promote the Happiness and Interest of each other ; and may we one Day see our City famed more for the Felicity of it's People, than for the Increase of it's Buildings and Inhabitants.

Limerick the 25th March, 1767.

SUB-

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The three following Words escaped uncorrected, in a few Sheets of the Impression only :

Page 74, for THOMÆ read THOMA.

144, Line 26, for TERENCE read TURENNE.

147, Line 13, for *Tempremet* read *Temperet*.

88, Line 9, read the inside of the Wall.

In the fourth Line of the Preface read ; to preserve the Memory of its Antiquity.



A N
H I S T O R Y
O F T H E C I T Y O F
L I M E R I C K.
P A R T I.

Containing some Account of its Antiquity
and present State.

Is with the most lively Respect, Inscribed to

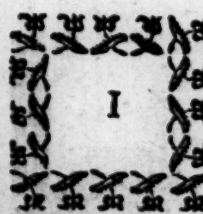
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AND

EDMOND SEXTEN PERY,

} ESQRS

Whose Assiduity and Attention are never
wanting, to promote the Grandeur and
Happiness of this CITY and its INHABIT-
ANTS.

 I F we consider the Ravage and Devasta-
tion, and of course the Ruin of flour-
ishing Cities, and loss of all public
Records, occasioned by all consuming
Time, intestine Broils and foreign Inva-
sions, even in civilized Nations; we
should not be surprized to find *Ireland* not exempt from these

C

these Calamities, whereas few Nations have more than this, felt the woful Rage of long continued and bloody civil Wars, or have been tyrvanized over by a more relentless and cruel Enemy.

No People could be more exact in recording their most remarkable Transactions, than were the ancient *Irisb*, or sonder of transmitting to Posterity, by means of public Monuments, the Knowledge of their most memorable Atchievements ; yet why so few of these anti-ent Writings are now extant, or the Sites of many of their public Works and remarkable Cities, cannot now be even pointed out, may be well accounted for, if we consider, that besides the ruin consequent on a length of Time, what great Care and Industry the then savage *Danes* made use of, to destroy all public Records, and deface every Monument of Antiquity.

It is not therefore to be admired at, that of 5550 Towns said to be formerly on this Island, the Vestiges of but few can now be traced out, and *Limerick's* having escaped the almost general Destruction, is chiefly owing to the Happiness of its Situation, which is so well adapted for Defence, and for carrying on both foreign and inland Trade, which the *Danes* greatly followed.

By Tradition we learn, that the Island, on which the principal part of *Limerick* is built, was formerly resorted to by a Set of Outlaws and Vagabonds, who subsisted by plundering the adjacent Countries, and who drove hither the Horses they thus unjustly acquired, from whence it first acquired the name of *Lum-neach*, or a place bare from the feeding of Horses ; some pretend to say the black Rocks above *Thomond Bridge* were by them artfully placed to prevent a Pursuit ; but the Conjecture of others is more probable, that this Place was the Passage to the County of *Clare*, before the Bridge was built.

THERE

THERE being no Ford or Place of passing the *Sbannon*, from the Sea to this Island, but here alone, by Degrees it became much frequented, and of more and more Consequence every Day, till at length it increased to a Town of Note, and so early as the Year of the World 2870 was so remarkable, that the Country South from *Drogheda* to *Limerick* fell to the Lot of *Cearmna*, and the Northern Division of *Ireland* became the share of *Sobhairce*; in the Year of the World 3940, mention is likewise made of it, when all the Country from *Lum-neach* to *Fiodbach* is granted by *Eochaidh Fiodh liob*, Monarch of *Ireland*, to his Relation *Fiodbach*.

WE read in the Life of Saint *Patrick*, that about the Year of *Christ* 434, this great Apostle on his way to *Connaught* passed the *Sbannon* at *Lum-neach*, and if we may believe Tradition, they shew in the South Suburbs of this City, at a Place called St. *Patrick's* Well, a large Rock which they say was his Bed; at *Mungret*, two Miles from this City, he founded a famous Monastery, which in Process of Time became a renowned Seminary for Learning.

IN the Year 540 *Guare*, King of *Connaught*, invaded *Munster*, to assert his right to the Territories from Mount *Eachtuidle* to *Limerick*, but was defeated by *Dioma*, King of *Cashell*.

ALL these foregoing Testimonies shew that *Lum-neach* was, from the earliest Times, remarkable, and a Place of Note, which is further confirmed by its being an Episcopal See in the beginning of the Seventh Century, for St. *Munchin* its first Bishop died in 652; his Cathedral, now a parochial Church dedicated to him, he built at the North End of the Town, and it is evident from the ancient Canons of the Church, that

so Episcopal See could be established, but in a large and principal Town or City.

In the Year of our Lord 853 we find *Lum-neach* to be in Possession of the *Danes*, who first fortified the *Englisb-town*, the *Irish-town* being then only a Suburb; *Iworus* or *Iwar* the *Dane*, who ruled there, on the Death of *Amlawe* his Brother, became King over all *Ireland*; but the Possession which the *Danes* held of *Limerick* was not entirely peaceable or undisturbed, for in the Year 960, *Mahon* King of *Munster*, after defeating the *Danes* in the Battle of *Sulcboid*, killed many of their Chieftains, and among the rest *Muiris* the Danish Governor of *Limerick*. He pursued the fugitive Enemy into the City, and without shewing any Mercy, or giving any Quarter, killed them in their Houses; he bestowed the Plunder of the Place to his Soldiers, where they found an immense Booty of Jewels, Gold, Silver and rich Furniture: After rifling the Houses, the Soldiers set them on Fire, burned the Fortifications, demolished the Walls, and rendered the City incapable of any Defence.

BRYAN, commonly known by the Name of *Boru*, succeeded his Brother *Mahon* in the Crown of *Munster*, and entirely completed what *Mahon* had begun, for he subdued all the *Danes* in *Munster*, and was acknowledged over all *Ireland* as Monarch. We may easily conceive in what a flourishing Condition *Limerick* was at this Time, when the *Danes* of *Limerick*, who were only permitted to reside there for sake of carrying on Trade, were obliged to pay, as a yearly Tribute to this *Bryan*, 365 Tuns of Claret or red Wine, and the *Danes* of *Dublin*, though equally under Tribute to him, paid only 150 Pipes of Wine.

DONOUGH, Son to *Bryan Boru*, and *Turlough* his Grandson were acknowledged by many as Monarchs of *Ireland*.

Ireland, but their Titles were disputed by other provincial Kings, who successively assumed the Title of Monarch. The succeeding Princes of the Race of *Bryan Boru*, were generally called Kings of *Limerick* or North *Munster*, and their Reigns were signalized by little else but intestine Troubles, which lessened their Power, 'till the Year of our Lord 1164 that *Donald* or *Daniel O'Brien*, Sirnamed the Great, took on him the Reins of Government: He rendered his Reign auspicious as well in Peace as in War; he was remarkable not only for his Courage but his Piety, and he left behind him many lasting Monuments of his Munificence; he built the Cathedral on the famous rock of *Cashell*, he founded and endowed many Monasteries and Nunneries in the Counties of *Clare*, *Limerick* and *Tipperary*, and bestowed his Palace in *Limerick* to the Church, making of it a fine Cathedral extant to this Day; he annexed to this Cathedral very rich and extensive Livings, in his Grant of which he styles himself *Domnald* King of *Lum-neach*; by Consequence the Name of *Limerick* must have been given to this City by the *English*, who afterwards became Masters of it.

WE find that during the Reign of *Donald*, and those of his Predecessors, tho' *Limerick* was subject to them, and even their regal Seat, yet the *Danes* were very powerful therein, and carried their Ends so far as to have four Danish Bishops of *Limerick* in Succession, who were no way subordinate to the Archbishops of *Cashell*, but received their Consecration from the Archbishops of *Canterbury*, and to them promised all due Submission.

THIS famous *Donald O'Brien* King of *Limerick*, having married a Daughter of *Dermot Mac Morough*, King of *Leinster*, seems to have espoused his Quarrel, for in the Year 1169, on the first landing of English Forces

Forces in Ireland, *Robert Fitzstephens* joined *Donald* with some Forces, and soon obliged *Roderick*, Monarch of Ireland, to retreat into *Connaught*. In 1171 *Donald* waited on King *Henry* the II. at *Cashell*, made Submission to him, and received several Presents, together with a Confirmation of his small Dominions from King *Henry*.

NOTWITHSTANDING this Promise from the King, *Harvy de Monte Morisco*, with the Consent of Earl *Strongbow*, in 1174 invaded the Territories of *Donald*, but was defeated with the loss of 400, some say 700 killed, among which were 4 Captains. This occasioned a Commencement of Hostilities between *Donald* and the *English*, and in 1175 *Strongbow* sent a great Force under *Raymond le Gros*, which was joined by the Forces of *Donald* King of *Offory*. They laid siege to *Limerick*, and having discovered a Ford in that part of the *Shannon* which surrounds the Town, they forced their Passage through it, entering promiscuously with the *Irish* into the City, with the Plunder of which they enriched themselves, kept the Place in their Possession, and appointed *Milo of Menavia*, Governor thereof. *DONALD* raised a numerous Army for the Recovery of *Limerick*, and in 1176 laid Siege to it, but on *Raymond's* marching to its Relief, *Donald* raised the Siege, gave him Battle and was defeated; whereupon he made Peace with *Raymond*, and gave him Hostages.

ON the Death of *Richard* Earl *Strongbow*, in the Month of *June*, 1176, *Raymond le Gros* was obliged to repair to *Dublin*, in order to take on him the Command of the English Forces, and as *Limerick* was too remote from the English Army, to render proper Obedience thereto, he committed the Care of it to *Donald*, who according to Sir *James Ware*, gave Oath to restore that City to the *English* when they would demand it.

KING

KING Henry the II. in a Parliament held at *Oxford* in 1177, granted to *Philip de Breusa* or *Braos* the Kingdom of *Limerick*, or North *Munster*, except the City of *Limerick*, and Cantred of the *Danes* or *East-erlings*. In 1179 the said *Philip*, with 60 Knights, 20 Horse and many Foot, accompanied by *Robert Fitzstephens* and *Milo Cogan*, with 50 Knights and 90 Horse marched towards *Limerick*, in order to make Good his Grant, but finding the Task of taking the City to be too hazardous, he desisted from his Enterprize and returned into *Wales*.

IN the Year 1180, on the arrival of King *John* (then but Lord of *Ireland*) at *Watersford*, many of the Irish Nobility waited on him, but being affronted by some of his Attendants, they in Resentment had recourse to *Donald*, King of *Limerick*, who jointly with other Irish forces, defeated the *English* in several Battles, and killed many of them in the Garrison of *Ardfinnan*; he reinstated *Roderick*, King of *Con-naught*, who was dethroned by his Son *Cornelius*; he defeated the brave *Courcy*, Earl of *Ulster*, and in the same Battle killed many *English* of Distinction; in a Battle fought by him in *Dunlas O' Fogerte* in 1192, he defeated the *English*, who in Revenge ravaged and plundered *Thomond*. In short, the whole Life of this famous *Donald*, King of *Limerick*, was a continued Transition from Works of Piety to warlike Proceedings, 'till at length he died in the Year 1194, and with him finished the Kingdom of *Limerick*, or North *Munster*; for though his Son *Donough Carbrac* was stiled King of *Limerick*, and founded the Dominican Convent there, in which he lies buried, yet his Power must have been of little Consequence, for in 1195 we find *Limerick* to be governed by an English Magistracy, and the first Provost thereof to be *John Spafford*.

HAVING now given the best and most rational Account

count of the Antiquity of *Limerick*, that I could possibly find; I shall proceed to mention something of its Progress and present State.

THE fourth Part of this History, which contains a List of the Mayors, and whose Authenticity I cannot doubt, says that in 1198, the Provost of *Limerick*, *Adam Sarwant*, had the Title of Mayor conferred on him, which was ten Years before *London* had one. The present civil Government is by a Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, Town Clerk and Sheriffs, who, with the Freemen, return two Members to Parliament.

IN 1395 the Corporation began to wall-in the Suburbs, and in a short Time fortified all the *Irishtown*, concerning which and the different Sieges, the Reader will find a more particular Account in the second Part of this History.

HALF a Mile above the City, and very near Saint *Thomas's* Castle, the River *Shannon* divides itself, forming an Island of three Miles in Circumference, on the South part of which the *Englishtown* is built, and though it is 63 Miles from the Sea, Vessels of 500 Tons Burthen come up to it with safety; its Communication with the *Irishtown* is by a broad Bridge of 6 Arches, called *Baal's* Bridge, and with the County of *Clare* by another Bridge of 14 Arches, remarkable for being quite level, yet withstanding the Force of the greatest Floods and the Ravage of all devouring Time. On this as well as on the County *Limerick* side, there are large Suburbs of half a Mile in Extent.

ON the East side of the *Englishtown* Walls, lies the Abbey of *St. Francis*, which is a privileged Town in itself, and not subject to the juridical Government of the City; in this Place, where the County Court-house stands, formerly there was a *Franciscan* Convent,

vent, the old Church of which is converted into an Hospital ; this Convent was founded in the 13th Century, by *William de Burgo*. The Canons Regular of the Order of St. *Augustin*, had a Monastery where the City Court-house is built, and in or near *Quay-lane* the Knights Templars had a House, as well as the Hermits of St. *Augustin*, the Ruins whereof cannot be traced out. The Fish-house near *Baal's* Bridge is part of a Priory of the Virgin *Mary* and St. *Edward*, founded in the 13th Century, by *Simon Minor*, a Citizen. At *Peter's* Cell a Nunnery was founded by *Donald O' Brien*, King of *Limerick*, for the Canonesses of St. *Augustin*.

THE *Dominicans* had a superb Building, as the Extent of the Ruins demonstrate, part of which is now a Tan-yard, and a large Barrack built on another Part.

MORE Particulars of these venerable and antique Buildings will be found in the Annals of the City ; but before I leave the Account of them, I must make mention, that near Saint *Patrick's* Church in the South Suburbs, may be seen the Remains of one of those hollow, lofty Towers, so common in different Parts of the Kingdom, and another of them is still standing, surrounded by the Ruins of seven Churches, in *Scattery* Island, seven Leagues from the Mouth of the River *Shannon*. At this Place Saint *Shannon*, cotemporary of Saint *Patrick*, founded a famous Monastery, which was ruined by the *Danes*. This Island though 14 Leagues distant from *Limerick*, belongs to the Corporation, and is subject to *Limerick* in ecclesiastical as well as civil Matters.

At this Time (1767) there are in the City, one Cathedral and two parish Churches, four Romish Parish Chapels, one Presbyterian, one Quaker and one Methodist

thodist Meeting-house, a particular History of which, and the public Buildings in general, will be given in its proper Place.

Six Years ago there were to the City 17 Gates, of which the following is a List, beginning at Thomond Gate and going round the Town.

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. Thomond Gate, | 11. Mungret Gate, |
| 2. Island Gate, | 12. West Water Gate, |
| 3. Sally Port, | 13. Creagh Gate, |
| 4. Little Island, | 14. Quay-lane Gate, |
| 5. Abbey N. Gate. | 15. Bow-lane Gate, |
| 6. Abbey S. Gate, | 16. New Gate, |
| 7. Fish Gate, | 17. { And the Gate at
the back of the
Castle Barrack. |
| 8. Baal's Bridge, | |
| 9. East Water Gate, | |
| 10. John's Gate, | |

Not one of these Gates is now left entire, except the Island Gate; with them has been thrown down a great part of the Walls, and to the Ruin of these Walls, may in a great Measure be attributed the present and future Rise of the City; by being less confined, it is rendered more wholesome, in the Place of these useless Walls, have been substituted spacious Quays, of a great Breadth, and large, commodious Houses, which invite Gentlemen and trading People to come and live here.

THE Encrease of our Inhabitants is very evident, from the Lists lately made out by the Church Wardens, by Order of Government; but the exact Number cannot be ascertained.

OUR Export consists chiefly of Tallow, raw Hides, Beef, Pork and Butter. The Revenue of the City appears to be about 30,000l. per Annum, the Increase of which,

which, as well as of our Export and Import, is very manifest, from the spacious and elegant Custom-house now Building at Mardyke, which for Grandeur and fine Situation, will excell most others in the Kingdom.

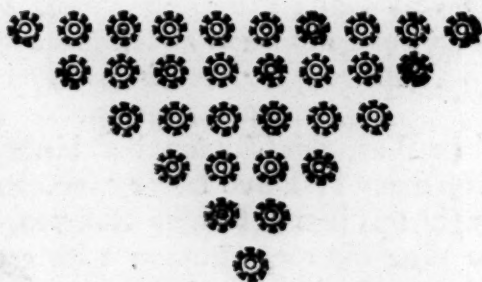
VERY few Incidents relative to *Limerick* worthy of being related, which have happened for a long Series of Years, but the Reader will find regularly entered in the following Annals, and before I conclude this first Part, I must observe that *Limerick* has for the most part ever continued faithful to the English Crown and Government, though so far distant from the Metropolis and the main Body of the English Forces; and when by Encroachments of the *Irish*, the English Pale about *Dublin* was reduced to a small Extent; we find *Limerick* has supported itself, and made good its Boundaries against all Attacks of the Irish Enemy. Its Loyalty was proved, when many other Cities of the Kingdom, in the Reign of *Henry* the VII. patronized the Cause of that Impostor *Perkin Warbeck*, who was set up by the Dutchess of *Burgundy*, in Opposition to the King. In the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, when *Desmond* at its very Gates stirred up a most bloody War, yet *Limerick* stood firm in its attachments to the Crown, and supplied numerous Forces for his Suppression.

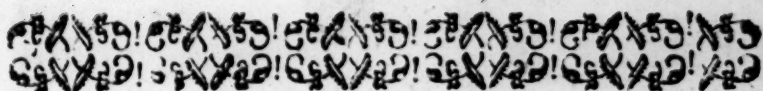
IN the late War, this City supplied his Majesty, King *George* with many Hundred brave Men, some of whom were brought up in the Romish Religion, yet during the whole War did they behave with great Courage and Loyalty, and very few of them returned from the Sieges of *Belleisle* and the *Hawannab*. In the Time of War there are above two Thousand Soldiers quartered in the City, and in Peace about eight Hundred, who commonly find these to be the best Quarters, and the cheapest with Regard to Provisions, of any in *Ireland*.

THE Barracks being large and comodius, the Soldiers

diers are seldom quartered on the Inhabitants, when they are, the Expende is of late defrayed by Government; the People of *Limerick* in general, have more Goodwill and Friendship for the Army, than in any parts of Great Britain, where they profess to be so loyal.

LIMERICK is the See of a Bishop, to which are united the Dioceses of *Ardfert* and *Aghadoe*; it also gives the Title of Viscount to the Right Honourable *James Hamilton* Earl of *Clanbrassil*, Viscount *Limerick*, and Baron of *Clanboy* in the county *Down*. It was formerly the strongest Fortress, and is at present the third largest City in *Ireland*, it lies in 8 Deg. 30 Min. West Longitude from *London*, and 52 Deg. 35 Min. North Latitude; about 93 measured Miles distant from *Dublin*, and 49, 1-half. measured from *Cork*.





P A R T II.

Containing Annals of the City, and remarkable Occurrences relative to it, from the most ancient Writers

Is with great Respect INSCRIBED TO

Alderman THOMAS SMYTH.

Whose Attention to, and Regard for the Public Good, has been manifested on many Occasions.

Anno Domini. 434.

S AINT *Patrick* laid the Foundation of *Moun-gairid* or *Mungret* Abbey, for Canons Regulars, within two Miles of *Limerick*; he also founded other Religious Houses where the City now stands.

A: D. 652.

IN 652 died St. *Munchin*, Son of *Sedna*, first Bishop of *Limerick*, of him see the History of *Limerick*; his Festival is celebrated the 2d of *January*; he wrote *de mirabilibus Scripturæ*, which is to be found in the 3d Tome of St. *Augustin's* Works, to whom it is erroneously ascribed.

D

Anno

A: D. 812.

THE *Danes* invaded *Munster*, in the Reign of *Feidlin*, King of that Province ; but were forced to retire, after losing great Numbers of their Men, by the Bravery of the native *Irish* ; among other Attempts the *Danes* burned the Monastery or Convent of *Mungret*.

A: D. 843.

FARINA Primate of *Armagh*, and the sacred Reliques were conducted from thence to *Limerick*, to be shipped off by the *Danes*.

A: D. 920.

CORMAC *Mac Cuillenan*, that great King of *Munster*, famous Bishop of *Cashell*, and celebrated Historian ; was killed this Year fighting against the King of *Leinster*. When departing for the war, he made a Will and bequeaths to the Monastery of *Inis Catba* or *Scattery*, his Golden Vestments and three ounces of Gold for sacred uses ; to the Monastery of *Mungret*, his Silk Vestments and three ounces of Gold, and to *Ardfinnan* in the County *Limerick* one Ounce of Gold and an Ounce of Silver. In his Psalter of *Cashell*, he gives this Account, of the Monastery of *Mungret* viz. That belonging to the 6 Churches, there were five Hundred Men eminently learned, appointed to the Office of Preaching ; six Hundred Presbiters of approved Religion attended in the Choir, & four Hundred antient men of the most exemplary Piety, were constantly employ'd in Prayer and Contemplation.

A: D. 960

MAHON, son to *Kennedy*, of the *Dalgais* race conformable to the disposition of *Oiliol Ollum* made in the

the Year of Christ 125 succeeded *Ceallachan* of the Eugenian race in the Crown of *Munster*. See the History p. 4.

A: D. 978.

BRIEN Boru succeeded his Brother *Mabon* in the Crown of *Munster*, and was afterwards acknowledged Monarch of *Ireland*, see History, p. 4.

A: D. 1053.

DEARMUID King of *Leinster* ransacked and burned *Limerick* twice, defeated *Donough*, Son of *Brien Boru*, then King of *Munster*, and established *Turlough*, Son of *Teige*, an elder Brother, in the Crown of *Munster*.

A: D. 1106.

MURTOUGH, great Grandson to *Brien Boru*, succeeded his Father *Turlough*, and I suppose it was this Year he fixed his Residence in *Limerick*; as he bestowed *Casbell* to the Church; his Successors were, after this Time called indifferently Kings of North *Munster*, or of *Limerick*.

A: D. 1109.

LIMERICK was again burned by the *Irish* to the great Loss of the *Danes*, who though under the *Irish* Government, were the chief Inhabitants thereof.

A: D. 1140.

DIED Gillebert, a famous Bishop of *Limerick*; he was the first Apostolic Legate, and held three Councils in *Ireland*. His Successor was *Patrick*, elected by the *Ostmen* or *Danes*, who went to *England*, and was con-

D. 2

secrated

secrated by *Theobald*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*; having first promised to pay bounden Subjection and Canonical Obedience to him and his Successors.

A: D. 1171.

DONALD O'Brien, King of *Limerick*, submitted at *Casbell* to King *Henry* the II. who in return rewarded him with many valuable Presents.

A: D. 1174.

HARVEY de Monte Morisco, was totally defeated at *Durlasborgarta*, by *Donald O'Brien* King of *Limerick*; four Hundred Men were killed in the pursuit, and according to the *Anna's* of *Innisfall* seven Hundred were killed, among w hom were four Captains.

A: D. 1175.

LIMERICK was taken by an Assault, and plundered by the *Englisch* under *Raymond le Gros*; after this the *Englisch* kept possession of the City, and made *Milo* of *Menavia* Governor of it.

A: D. 1177.

KING Henry the II. in a Parliament held at *Oxford*, among other Grants, made one to *Philip de Breusa* or *Braos* of the Kingdom of *Limerick* or North *Munster*, except the City of *Limerick* and the Cantreds of the *Easterlings*.

A: D. 1179.

BRICIUS succeeded *Torgesius* in the Bishopric of *Limerick*; he was one of the *Irish* Prelates who assisted at the Council of *Lateran*, and to him *Donald O'Brien* granted the following Charter.

“ *DONALD*,

“ DOMNARD, King of *Lum-neach*, to all the Faithful of God as well present as to come, greeting.
 “ KNOW ye all, that I have granted to *Bricius*, Bishop of *Lum-neach*, and to his Successors, and to the Clergy of St. Mary's of *Lum-neach*, in free and perpetual Alms, the Lands of *Imungram* (now *Mungret*) and the Lands of *Ivamnach*; that is, from the Arch of *Imungram* to the Lands of *Imalin*, and from the Ford of *Ceinu*, to the River *Sinan*, with all their Appendances: And in ratification of this my Grant in *Frankalmoigne*, I confirm it with the Impression of my Seal.”

Witness *Matthew*, Archbishop of *Cashell*
 and *Roger O'Gradei*.

A: D. 1180.

KING *John* landed in *Ireland*, *Donald*, King of *Limerick* being affronted, takes up Arms against him.

A: D. 1194.

THE famous *Donald*, King of *Limerick*, died; he is said to have founded eighteen Monasteries, besides the Cathedrals of *Cashell* and *Limerick*.

A: D. 1195.

JOHN *Spafford*, first Provost or Præpositus of *Limerick* was elected, and in 1197, being the ninth of *Richard* the first, the City obtained a Charter to choose Mayors and Bailiffs.

A: D. 1199.

KING *John* granted a Charter to the City of *Limerick*, which is recited in that granted by Queen *Elizabeth* in 1583.

D 3

Anna

A: D. 1201.

KING *John* gave to *William de Burgo*, 5 Knights Fees called a Toth, among which was seated *Castle Connell*, near *Limerick*; on condition that he would fortify the Castle, and restore it to the King if demanded, on receiving a reasonable Exchange. It is very probable in this King's Reign that *Thomond* Bridge was built, and the Castle on the Ruins of which is built the new Barrack.

A: D. 1207.

DIED *Donat O'Brien* Bishop of *Limerick*, descended from the Royal Family of that Name; he was illustrious by Birth, but more so for his Wisdom and Liberality: He was in great Favour with King *John*, for he was indefatigable in promoting his Honor and managing his Affairs; as the King himself confesseth in his Charter.

A: D. 1222.

HUBERT de *Burgh*, a Prelate descended of a noble Family, succeeded to the Bishopric of *Limerick*; he died in 1250, and was buried in the *Dominican* Monastery.

A: D. 1227.

DONOUGH *Carbrac O'Brien*, King of *Limerick*, founded and endowed in the City of *Limerick*, a Convent for the Friars, of the Order of Saint *Dominick*, under the Title and Invocation of Saint *Saviour*. This extensive Convent had large Possessions of Land, in and about the City; the fishery of the Salmon-weir, Saint *Thomas's* Island, where stood a small Chapel, and the Land near *Parteen*, called *Mona Brahir*, all belonged to it. In

IN 1241, *Donough* the Founder was buried in the Church of this Convent, and a magnificent Statue was erected over his Tomb. There was also buried here, one Bishop of *Limerick*, three of *Killalo* and three of *Kilfenora*. In 1644 this Convent was, by the Pope at *Rome* erected into an University, but at this Time 1767, it is in Ruins, part of it being converted to a Tanyard, and a large Barrack for Soldiers being built on the other part. Some little Remains of the Church and Walls are yet to be seen.

A: D. 1318.

THREE Weeks after Easter, News came to *Dublin*, that *Richard Lord Clare* and four Knights, together with eighty Men, were all slain by *O'Brone* and *Macarthy*, on the Feast of *St. Gordian* and *Epimachus*. *Lord Clare's* Body was reported to be cut in Pieces, entirely out of Malice ; but his Remains were interred among the Friars Minors in *Limerick*.

A: D. 1395.

THE South West Tower in the Suburbs of *Limerick* (now the *Irishtown*) was built, *Walter Dannell* being Mayor.

A: D. 1401.

THOMAS *Malby* the Mayor, built *Thom Core*, or *Dromcore* Castle, where the Market-house now stands, and gave it to the Corporation.

A: D. 1421.

THE Wall from *Na Clona* Tower to Saint *John's* Gate, began to be built, *Thomas Arthur* being Mayor.

Anno

(20)

A: D. 1430.

PATRICK *Cogan*, Sheriff of *Limerick*, having received Orders to build a Tower, it was called after him *Cogan's Tower*, and lies on the East Wall of the *Irishtown*, *Richard Troy* being Mayor.

A: D. 1441.

JOHN *Loftus* and *Edmund Harrold*, Sheriffs of *Limerick*, built Part of the *Irishtown Walls*, near *Cromwell's Tower*. The different Colours and Joinings of this Wall, shew that the several Parts were built at many different Times.

A: D. 1449.

THE *Tholfell*, where the Jail now stands, was building.

A: D. 1450.

THEY began to build Saint *John's Gate* in *Limerick*, near *Na Clona Tower*, *Thomas Arthur* being Mayor.

A: D. 1467.

By Authority of Parliament, Liberty was granted to coin Money in the Cities of *Limerick* and *Waterford*.

A: D. 1476.

THE Cow-hide sold for four Pence, and the Bushell of Wheat for one Shilling.

A: D. 1484.

Being the twenty Second of the Reign of *Edward IV.*

IV. a Parliament was held at *Limerick* ; *Gerald*, Earl of *Kildare*, being Lord Deputy of *Ireland*.

A: D. 1495.

SAINT *John's* Gate was finished, *Thomas Commyn* being Mayor ; and it was ordered in Council, that it should be locked by the Bailiffs, each Night alternately, for fear of Treason.

A: D. 1497.

RICHARD *Power* of *Bristol* forfeited half of the Ship, *Saint Maria Deneda*, the purchase Money of which contributed to build the Quay Wall, and the Vault under it, on the South Side of the Quay : Since which Time said *Richard* and his Descendants, continued to live in *Limerick*.

A: D. 1521.

THE City of *Limerick* was in a melancholy Manner visited with the Plague, of which died *David Commyn*, Mayor, and *David White* was appointed in his Room.

A: D. 1543.

THE 34th of the Reign of *Henry VIII.* a Grant was made to *Edmond Sexten* for Life of the fee farm Rent of the City of *Limerick* ; at the End of which are these Words *By Bill of the King, Signed by his Hand, and immediately directed to the Chancellor of Ireland, by Authority of Parliament.*

DAVID *White* was this Year Mayor of *Limerick*, and was the first who carried a white Rod in his Hand.

A: D. 1557.

HUGH *Lacy*, Canon of *Limerick*, was at the Instance

stance of *Queen Mary*, advanced to this See ; having first taken the following Oath, as appears in the public Records.

“ I *Hugh* Bishop of *Limerick*, elected and consecrated, do acknowledge, that I have and hold all the temporal Possessions of the said Bishopric, from your Hands, and from your Successors, Kings of *England*, as in Right of the Crown of your Kingdom of *Ireland* ; and to you and your Successors, Kings of *England*, Faith will bear. So help me GOD, and his holy Gospels.”

A: D. 1575.

THE Deputy Lord *Henry Sidney*, arrived in *Limerick*, where he held Sessions for a few Days, and then went into *Thomond*.

It was this Year granted, that a Sword of State should be carried before the Mayor, *Robert Everard* being then in the Office.

A: D. 1576.

THE Lord Deputy again comes to *Limerick*, and there appoints Sir *William Drury* Lord President of *Munster*, who executes the Laws in *Kerry*, notwithstanding the Earl of *Desmond* protests against it.

A: D. 1579.

NICHOLAS *Stritch* the Mayor of *Limerick*, presented the Lord Justice, Sir *William Pelham*, with one Thousand Citizens, well armed.

WITH these Forces Sir *William* marched to *Fanningstown*, but was very near being surprized by the Earl

Earl of *Desmond*; whereupon *Desmond* was proclaimed a Traitor.

A: D. 1583.

QUEEN *Elizabeth* in the 25th of her Reign and 19th of *May*, granted to the Corporation of *Limerick* the Lax or Salmon Weir, the Island of *Scattery*, in the River *Shannon*, and the Customs of the several Gates.

A: D. 1609.

THE Charter of *Limerick* was renewed by the Lord Deputy, Sir *Arthur Chichester*.

A: D. 1618.

ON the third Day of *May*, a Fire was kindled by some unknown Means, which burned all the thatched Houses in *Creagh-lane*, all the Houses in the Precincts of *Holyrood Church*, probably that of the *Augustinians*, all the Houses in *Quay-lane*, on the Quay, and did not terminate 'till it reached the Dean's House.

IN fourteen Days after another Fire was kindled in the *Irishtown*, which consumed all the Houses from the *Shambles* to *Saint John's Gate*, and outside the Gate all the Houses to the *Spittal House*.

A: D. 1619.

WE do not remember any Inscription on *West Water Gate*, but the Date of this Year is cut in the small Arch, at the Entrance of the Lane near it; whether or no it was built about this Time, I cannot with Certainty be informed.

Anno

A: D. 1620.

ON the 12th of *May*, a lighted Pipe of Tobacco was thrown on *David Bonfield's* House, out of the East Window of *John Arthur's* House ; by which Means, all the Houses in *Bonfield's* Lane were consumed, all the thatched Houses in *Imely* Lane, and all the Houses in the Precincts of *St. Francis's* Abbey, outside the Walls,

A: D. 1624.

ON the 14th of *August*, Lord Deputy *Falkland* came to *Limerick*, where he stayed three Days, and was grandly entertained by the Mayor and Corporation.

A: D. 1627.

THERE were the greatest Rains and Inundations, known in the Memory of Man, a great Sickneſs prevailed amongst the Cattle, and Proviſions were ſo ſcarce and dear, that it nearly approached to a Famine.

A: D. 1634,

GEORGE *Webb*, D. D. of the University of *Oxford*, and Chaplain to King *Charles* the First, was promoted to the Bishopric of *Limerick* : He was greatly distinguished at Court for his Preaching and Elegance of Stile, but unfortunately died a Prisoner to the Rebels, in the Castle of *Limerick*, about the End of the Year 1641.

He was suffered to be buried in Saint *Munchin's* Church-yard, but a few Hours after was taken up, in hopes of finding Rings, or some other Booty on him, and deposited again in the same Place.

A Scots

A Scots Man arrived in *Limerick* this Year, having a Patent for establishing a Ferry Boat from thence to *Parteen*; he demanded a sum of Money to be paid him before Hand, whereupon the Mayor and Corporation undertook to build a Bridge and Causeway, which was finished the Year following with this Inscription.

HVNC· PONTEM· AC· VIAM· STR
ATAM· FIERI· FECIT· PETRVS
CREAGH· FILIVS· ANDREÆ
MAIOR CIVITATIS LIMERICENSIS
SVMPTIBVS EIVSDEM· CIVITATIS
ANNO D.N.I. 1635.

A: D. 1636.

ON the 19th of *August*, *Thomas Viscount Wentworth*, Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, came to *Limerick*, and was entertained in an elegant Manner, by *Dominick White* the Mayor; he was rowed to and from *Bunratty* Castle in the City Barge; fifty young Men of the City were appointed to guard and attend his Person, of which *John Meagh* was Captain, *John Sexton* Lieutenant, and *Pierse Creagh* Ensign; he presented the Corporation with a silver Cup gilt of 60*l.* Value; stayed here nine Days, and on his Departure knighted the Mayor at St. *John's* Gate.

A: D. 1638.

I shall here give a Copy of the Inscription on the Mayor's Stone, as it is in the Suburbs and so near the City.

E.

THIS

THIS PAVING WAS WH
OLY ENDED AT THE
CHARGES OF THE CORPO
RATION IAMES WHIT
E· FITZ IAMES ESQVIR
BEING MAIOR ANNO· DI
MDCXXXVIII.

AFTER this is another broken Stone, but I cannot trace out the Inscription, so as to give it perfect to my Readers.

A: D. 1639.

A violent Storm arose which continued twelve Hours, raised the *Shannon* to an incredible Height, whose rapid Stream carried away Cattle, Corn and Hay in great Quantities.

A: D. 1640.

THE City Court House was finished with this Inscription.

ECCE BI PARTITA EST DOMVS,
HÆC SVFFVLTA COLUMNIS
OCCVPAT ALMA CERES IMA :
SUPERNA

(27)

SVPERNA THEMIS
IN PVBLICOS VSVS,
PVBLICIS EXPENSIS.
IORDANVS ROCHE PRÆTOR,
CIVITATIS LIMERICENSIS,
ANNO SALVTIS.

1640.

THOSE who love Antiquity, will not be displeased to see an Inscription, found on a Chimney Piece, in the Buildings commonly called the Sign of the Bear, which are seventy Feet in Front, and probably the oldest in the *Irishtown*.

PETRUS CREAGH FILI9 ANDRÆ &
ELINORA RICE UXOR EIUS
CURARUNT EXTRUI HAS ÆDES
A SUIS HÆRIDIBUS IN TIMORE
AMORE & FAVORE NUMINIS DIU POS-
SIDENDAS VIVENTIBUS



E 2

Anno

A: D. 1641.

JUNE 24th, the Catholics of *Limerick* possessed themselves of the City and King's Castle, for the use of his Majesty against the Parliamentarians.

WARLIKE Ammunition was so scarce at this Time, that a common Musket sold for 2l. 16s. and a pound of Powder for 1l. 12s.

THE South Wall of the Quay was this Year repaired, as appears by the following Inscription, which was opposite the old Watch House, and when taken down was preserved in the Wall of a House in Barrack Street.

HÆC MÆNIA REPARAVIT EXPENSIS

PUBLICIS DOMINVS GVLIELMVS

COMYN ARMIGER HVIVS FAMILIÆ

COGNOMINIS VIGESSIMVS CIVI

TATIS LYMERICENSIS MAIOR

ANNO DNI 1641.

A: D. 1642.

PIERSE *Creagh* being Mayor, the Rampart inside St. John's Gate to the Westward, was made and *Mungret* Tower built; this appears by a Stone fixed in the Battlement, which mentions *Pierse Creagh* to be Mayor, and the Date 1643, when the Tower was finished.

A: D. 1643.

DOMINICK *White* being Mayor, the East Rampart
was

was made, from St. *John's* Gate to the Green called *Ana Cbluin*.

A: D. 1644.

THE Walls of *Limerick* were repaired, and *Roger Boyle*, first Earl of *Orrery*, was made Governor thereof.

A: D. 1646.

AUGUST 20th when the King at Arms was about to proclaim *Ormond's* Peace, *Dominick Fanning* and some of the Clergy opposed it; they began with throwing Stones so furiously, that the Herald, as well as *John Bourke* the Mayor was wounded, his Rod was broke, and *Dominick Fanning* was elected, who continued that Year in the Mayoralty with the former Sheriffs, who were also against that Peace. From the multitude of stones thrown that Day, and from the fatal Consequences to *Fanning* and others, hereafter mentioned, it was ever since called *Stony Thursday*.

A: D. 1647.

THE Abbey North Gate was built, having the following Inscription fixed over it.

HIC BELLONA TONAT, SEDET HIC AS-

TRÆA RENASCENS HOC PIETAS AD

AQUAS, AC SACRA PANDITITER

ANNO DNI. 1647. R. R. CAROLI DOM:

FANNING PRÆT: DAVID CREAGH

ET IACOBO SEXTEN VICE COM:

AND on a small Stone juſt over the foregoing was the following.

SANCTE IACOBE
DEFENDE. NOS AB HOSTE.

A: D. 1648.

NICHOLAS Comyn Mayor of *Limerick*, was knighted by the Marquis of *Ormond*. King *Charles* the firſt was proclaimed in *Limerick*, and this Year the Plague began to rage in the City.

A: D. 1650.

GENERAL *Ireton* beſieged *Limerick* on the County *Limerick* Side, and the Marquis of *Ormond* on being informed thereof, repaired thither on the *Clare* Side; he ſent to the Mayor, to let him know he was there, with ſome Troops, for the Defence of the Place againſt the Rebels; but the Mayor after conſulting the Citizens, made excuſe, as if he did not want Relief. Several Meſſages paſſed to and fro, 'till at length his Excellency loſing all Patience, he parted from thence, after conſtituting Lord *Caſtlehaven* General of the Forces, and leaving him here to do every poſſible Service for the King his Maſter.

LORD *Caſtlehaven* now went into the City, told the Mayor and Aldermen what Station he was left in, and aſked them whether or not they would obey him; after taking ſome Time to conſult, they at length ſubmitted to his Pleaſure; whereupon he viſited their Walls, took a View of the Enemy; and judged them to be very looſe and expoſed, if vigorously aſſaulted.

He therefore reſolved, in the beginng of the Night,

to draw his Troops into Town, and a little before Day to make a sharp Sally.

ON what Intelligence is not known, but *Ireton* raised the Siege, and marched off that very Night.

A. D. 1651.

PIERSE Creagh being Mayor, General *Ireton*, Son in-law to *Cromwell*, and Commander under him in *Ireland*, appeared again before *Limerick*, and closely besieged it for six Months, during which Time it suffered many Calamities by the Sword, Plague, &c.

AT length the Inhabitants considered what might be the Consequences, and the Improbability of receiving any Succour proportionable to their Wants, yet they were unwilling to treat with *Ireton*, who they well knew would except against many principal Persons among them, to whom no Mercy would be shewed, nor could they expect any Conditions for the Exercise of a Religion they had been so zealous for.

ON the 23d of *October*, a mixed Council of Officers and Citizens met at the *Tholsel*, to consult what was to be done, in Order to a Treaty with the Enemy; after a long Debate, the major Part concluded, *that they would proceed to a Treaty, and that they would not break it off upon Exception of any Person for Quarter or Confiscation of their Goods*; and the next Day was appointed for choosing Commissioners to be sent to the Rebels. When the Result of this Debate was known, and when they met next day to elect Commissioners, the Bishops of *Limerick* and *Emly* with the Clergy went to the *Tholsel*, and *threatened to excommunicate all who proceeded in these Councils*; the Effect whereof wou'd be to deliver up the Prelates to be slaughtered. Notwithstanding which, they proceeded to the naming of Persons to treat for them, but
the

the same Night, during these intestine Commotions, Colonel Fennell and the Officers who pressed on the Treaty, possess'd themselves of St. John's Gate and Tower, driving the Guards from thence, and telling the Governor O'Neal, (when he demanded "*by what Authority they came there*") that the best in the Town knew and approved of what they did.

THE Governor now called a Council of War, and sent for Fennell who refused to come, but being supplied with Powder, and having the Keys deliver'd to him by the Mayor, who before refused them; he turned the Cannon on the Town, and declared he wou'd not quit the Place he was possessed of, till the City should be yielded to the Enemy; the Commissioners were therefore sent out to Ireton, who wou'd not grant any other Conditions, than that *the Garrison shou'd lay down their Arms, the Officers retaining their favords, and to march to what Place they would, except twenty-four Citizens and Soldiers who were exempted from Mercy.* The Inhabitants had three Months assigned them to transport their Persons, and three more to remove their Goods to any part of the Kingdom, not garrisoned by the Parliament Forces.

It cannot be believ'd those severe and unequal Conditions would have been accepted by a superior Army able to repell the force of an Enemy, especially at the End of October, a Season of the Year, which alone wou'd have secured a Place provided for Resistance; I say the Natives of Limerick wou'd never capitulate on those Terms, only that Colonel Fennell the same Night, received into St. John's Gate and Tower 200 Men from Ireton, and the others were removed into another Fort, called Price's Mill, where after they had continued about two Days, and the Inhabitants not agreeing what to do, a Drum was sent through the City, commanding all Soldiers in Pay in the Town to repair

repair to St. Mary's Church, and there lay down their Arms, which was immediately obeyed ; and the Soldiers being commanded to leave the town, Ireton march'd in, and was without any Opposition quietly put in Possession of all he desired, causing as many of the following excepted Persons as cou'd be found to be committed to Prison.

Major Gen. HUGH O'NEAL *Governor.*

Major Gen. PURCELL.

Lieut. Col. LACY.

Capt. GEORGE WOLFE.

Capt. LAURENCE WELSH, *Priest.*

Capt. Lieut. SEXTON.

Sir GEOFFRY GALWAY.

Sir RICHARD EVERARD.

The Bishop of *Limerick.*

TERENCE O'BRIEN, Bishop of *Emly.*

JOHN QUIN, *Dominican.*

DAVID ROCHE, *Dominican.*

FRANCIS WOLFE, *Franciscan.*

PHILIP DWYER, *Priest.*

Alderman DOMINICK FANNING.

Alderman THOMAS STRITCH.

Alderman JORDAN ROCHE.

EDMOND ROCHE, *Burgess.*

DAVID ROCHFORD, *Burgess.*

Doctor HIGGINS.

MAURICE BAGGOT of *Baggotstown,*

And GEOFFRY BARON.

In all Twenty-two. besides EVANS the Welsh Soldier and another Deserter.

DOMINICK *Fanning* being one of the Number, found means to escape out of the Town ; notwithstanding all the Diligence used to discover him : When he was free and safe in the Country, he returned into Town to get some Money he had privately hid, and to make some

some Provision for his Subsistence, which he cou'd not do before ; but on going to his Wife she refused to receive him, or to assist him with any thing, he was therefore necessitated to depart, and after walking about the Streets for some time, the Weather being extremely cold, he went to the Main Guard, where was a good Fire. The soldiers perceiving him to be a stranger, asked him who he was ; he voluntarily confessed, that he was *Dominick Fanning*, for whom such strict Search had been made ; whereupon he was apprehended, and carried next Morning to *Ireton*, who caused him to be immediately hanged.

Of these unfortunate Men, there were also executed, General *Purcell*, Sir *Geoffry Galway*, Alderman *Stritch* and *Terence O'Brien* of the Order of *St. Dominick*, Bishop of *Emly* and a Native of *Limerick* ; even Col. *Fennell*, who by possessing himself of the Port, betrayed the City to the Rebels, though he had for the Present the Benefit of the Articles, in a few Months after he was taken by them and hanged, without any Consideration to his late Merit : In a Word all those who had been the first Causers of the Rebellion, or who with most Obstinary opposed returning to the King's Obedience, and had the misfortune to fall into the Rebels Hands, were by them made Examples of unusual Rigour and Cruelty.

IRETON, who was the Author of these Calamities, died in *Limerick* of the Plague, on the 24th of February 1651-2.

AFTER this Surrender of the City, it was four Years and nine Months without any Magistrate, and ruled by a kind of Military Government till

A: D. 1656.

WHEN *Cromwell* granted a Charter to the City, by
Virtue

Virtue of which, the *English* elected 12 Aldermen of their own People, and in the Month of *June* they elected Colonel *Henry Ingolsby* Mayor, who continued in the Office till the Monday after Michaelmas.

A: D. 1662.

SIR *George Preston* a Scotsman, procured a Patent to possess the Salmon Weir, and having the Lord Lieutenant in his Interest, he expected to meet with no Resistance; but by a resolute Denial from *Henry Bindon*, the Mayor; he was kept out of it till the Year 1665, when the Sheriffs gave him Possession on his indemnifying them; he also had a Grant of all the Mills on the *Shannon*, which with the Weir, he sold to the Corporation for 2000*l.* after holding them twelve Years.

A: D. 1666.

ALL kinds of Provisions were exceeding cheap and plentiful. September 1st The Duke of *Ormond* Lord Lieutenant came to *Limerick* accompanied by many of the Nobility; the Earl of *Barrymore* carried before him the sword of State; a Drummer on horseback beat the Kettle Drum, which was the first Music of that kind ever seen in the Town. His Excellency was lodged and grandly Entertained at the Expence of the Mayor, Sir *William King*.

THIS Year there was a great Drought, and the River *Shannon* so low, that the Mayor and many others walked dry round the City outside the Walls; at the Time of St. *James's* Fair the Brooks and Wells were so dry, that Cattle were driven many Miles to water.

A: D. 1667.

FEBRUARY 18th, A most violent Storm arose from the

the W. S. W Quarter ; there was also a spring Tide, which did not ebb for fourteen Hours, it rose to the Court House in Quay Lane, and swelled so high under Baal's Bridge, that it forced up a part of the Bridge and entered the Shops and Houses there. Entire Houses and Families were swept away, great Quantities of Corn, Hay and Oxen were lost, the Banks of the River levell'd, and several Ships and Boats wreck'd to Pieces.

THERE were two Easters this Year, occasioned by the *English* not altering the Stile as the Rest of the World did, in the Time of Pope *Gregory* the 13th.

A: D. 1669.

JOHN Lord *Roberts* of *Truro*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland* after reviewing the Army at the Curragh of *Kildare*, came to *Limerick*, appearing by his Retinue, more like a private Gentleman than the Viceroy of *Ireland* ; he lay two Nights at the Bishops House, and at his Departure complimented the Citizens on the natural Strength and Situation of their City.

A: D. 1671.

A Proclamation was made in *Limerick*, for restoring all banished Merchants to their ancient Freedoms, in all the Corporations in this Kingdom.

A: D. 1672.

JOHN *Bourin* Mayor of *Limerick*, gathered all the Boys in town and brought them two Days with him, to shew them the Bounds of the City and the County of the City.

A: D. 1673.

SEPTEMBER the 11th, died *Murrough O'Brien*
Earl

Earl of *Inchiquin*, who in 1641 was chief Governor of the English forces in *Ireland*; he was buried the following Night in *St. Mary's Church*, and all the Cannon of the Garrison fired during his Interrment.

THIS Year, *William York* Mayor, was the chief Means of having Chimes placed in the Steeple of *St. Mary's Church*, and 'tis certainly a Pity they were ever suffered to go to Decay, as they would not only be useful to the Inhabitants, but a great Ornament to the City. This Mayor also had the Bells of the same Steeple recast this Year, their Weight as follows.

		Ct.	qrs.	lb.
1st.	Bell	7.	1.	4.
2d.		9.	1.	0.
3d.		10.	2.	4.
4th.		14.	1.	0.
5th.		21.	3.	9.
6th.		7.	3.	7.

By Order of the Lord Lieutenant and Council, the Commons of *Limerick* were this Year deprived of their Votes in electing Mayors of Sheriffs, and the Power of choosing them was vested in the Common Council; in Consequence of which *William York* was re-elected Mayor for the Year following.

THE Market, which since the surrender of *Limerick* to the *English*, was held outside *St. John's Gate*, was removed into the City; and in two Years after Proclamation was made, that the Markets of *Limerick*, *Corke*, *Waterford*, &c. should be held outside the Walls.

A. D. 1678.

SEPTEMBER 3d, *Humphry Hartwell* being Mayor,
F the

the Duke of *Ormond*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, came to *Limerick* ; he rode into Town, Lord *Brogbill* bareheaded, carrying before him the Sword of State ; he lodged at the Bishop's and in two Days departed.

THIS Year the old Shambles near *Baal's Bridge* were converted into a Guard House for Soldiers.

A: D. 1680.

AT the Expence of the Commons, was made the Pavement going into St. *Mary's Church*, the round South Door of said Church, the Pavement outside St. *John's Gate* for a Market Place, and the Bells were removed from the East to the West End of St. *John's Church*.

A: D. 1683.

NOVEMBER 3d, began the most severe Frost ever known in the Kingdom, which continued 'till *February 9th* ; it was seven or eight Feet Thick on the *Shannon*, and all the Lakes and Rivers of *Ireland* were frozen in like Manner. Men, Cattle and Carriages frequently went on the Ice, from the King's Island to *Parteen*.

A: D. 1684.

WILLIAM Gribble, Mayor of *Limerick*, went to *Scattery Island*, to collect the City Duties, from the Herring Boats, which is one Thousand Herrings and one Thousand Oysters from each Boat ; but finding it to be an exorbitant Tax, he reduced it to five Hundred a Piece.

A: D. 1684-5.

SUNDAY *February 13th*, King *James the II.* proclaimed, with great rejoicings in *Limerick* ; *Robert Smith* Mayor and Sir *William King* Governor.

Anno

A: D. 1685.

ROBERT *Smith* Mayor, flagged the City Court House, made the Jury Room at the East End of it, and frained in the Place of Judicature. He rebuilt the King's Island Gate, and with his own Hands cut on a Stone which is over the Gate, the following Inscription.

REÆDIFICATA· AN· I.

IACOBI 2di. REGIS

ANNO DNI

1685

ROBERTO SMITH

PRÆTORE.

He also set up in the Exchange, on a short Pillar, a brass Table, commonly called the Nail, and engraved on it himself.

EX DONO ROBERTI SMITH MAIORIS LIMERICENSIS CIVIBUS.

THIS Year Col. *Hamilton* came to *Limerick*, as Governor, and was the first in thirty five Years before, who went publicly to Mass.

SEPTEMBER 21st, the Earl of *Clarendon*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, came to *Limerick* and stayed two Nights; for an entire Month before ten Troops of Horse were quartered on the Inhabitants; they were the first Army in forty Years before, who went publicly to Mass.

F. 2

MASS

MASS was said in the King's Castle Yard and in the Citadel near St. *John's* Gate, to which the Army marched every Sunday in Order, with Drums and Hautboys.

A: D. 1686.

MARCH 18th, Twelve *Roman* Catholic Merchants were made free of the Common Council of *Limerick*, and *William Turner*, Recorder, becoming a Catholic, procured from the Lord Lieutenant *Tyrconnell*, that *George Roche*, the Protestant Mayor, should be deposed, and *Robert Hannon*, a Catholic, named in his Room: Mr. *Roche* kept the Sword of State, &c. but in the following Year they were given up to *Hannon*.

A: D. 1687.

OCTOBER 4th, being St. *Francis's* Day, the *Franciscans* possessed themselves of their own Church in the Abbey; before this Time it was only rented from the Family of the *Pery's*, whose Property it became.

A: D. 1688.

FEBRUARY 24th, the Protestants in *Ireland* were disarmed, except in the North. On the birth of the pretended Prince of *Wales*, June 10th, *Robert Hannon*, Mayor of *Limerick*, made great Rejoicings, and three Hogheads of Wine were given to the Populace.

THIS Year was finished the Church which the *Capuchins* built in the *Irishtown*, near *Palmerstown*, and which until of late was made an Infirmary for Soldiers.

A: D. 1689.

SIR *Thomas Southwell*, and three Hundred more Protestants,

Protestants, who fought against King *James*, were taken Prisoners in the County *Galway*.

A: D. 1690.

JUNE 4th, a French Regiment marched into *Limerick*, to garrison it for King *James* against King *William's* Forces ; and in four Days after they mounted Guard.

A: D. 1690.

AUGUST 9th, * King *William* after the Surrender of *Waterford*, advances towards *Limerick* ; his first Detachment, consisting of 1000 Foot and three squadrons of Horse, was commanded by Sir *Henry Bellasis*, Lord *Drogheda* and Colonel *Earle*, which was followed by the whole Army in order ; the *Danes* were posted on the Left, led on by the Prince of *Wirtemberg*, and Major General *Kirk* : The blue *Dutch* and several English Regiments were on the Right, the whole being lined with Horse and supported with more Foot. The *Irish* were entrenched outside their Walls, and fought the *English* for a short time, but before they had all retreated under the Walls, the Batteries from the Town began to play, by which many of their own People were killed ; among others a French Officer had both his Legs shot away. His Majesty now ordered four field Pieces to *Cromwell's* Fort near Gallows Green to play on the Town, and when his whole Army was marched in, and encamped within Cannon shot, He sent a Summons to the Town ; a great part of the Garrison were for capitulating, as the King learned by a Cornet who

F 3

came

* The Editor in writing these Sieges, has for the most material Parts followed the Rev. George Story's Accounts, who was Chaplain to Lord *Drogheda's* Regiment at the Siege, and afterwards Dean of *Limerick*.

came over to him, but Monsieur *Boiseleau* the Governor, the Duke of *Berwick* and Colonel *Sarsfield* opposed it with great Violence, telling them that there were great Insurrections in *England*; that the *Dauphin* was landed there with fifty Thousand Men, and that the King would be soon obliged to draw his Army home.

THE Messenger was therefore sent back with the Governor's Answer, That *he was surprized at the Summons, and thought the best way to gain the Kings good Opinion, was by a vigorous Defence of the Town, which his Master had entrusted to him.*

THE Cannon now played incessantly on the Town and next Morning the 10th, the King sent eight Squadrons of Horse and three Regiments of Foot, commanded by Generals *Ginkle* and *Kirk*, who passed the River near the Salmon Weir, without Opposition, but when marching through Park, they were flanked by some Cannon erected at the Priory (now the Fish-house) which did considerable Mischief.

MONDAY the 11th, The *English* planted six twelve Pounders at *Cromwell's Fort*, which dismounted one of the Enemies best Guns, and did considerable damage to the Houses in Town. On the same Morning one *O'Brien* and one *Bevin* passed the Shannon with Danger of their lives, to tell King *William*, that *Sarsfield* had crossed the River with a Body of Horse and designed something extraordinary: *Sarsfield* had been informed by a Deserter, of the Cannon and Stores coming to the King's Army, and he was resolved if possible, to meet and destroy them: His Majesty had some Suspicion of these two loyal Men, and did not give them much Attention, or he might have hindered the fatal Consequence of *Sarsfield's* March; however to prevent the worst, he gave Orders that five Hundred Horse should march to meet the Guns; by some delay or mismanagement

ment in these Orders, the Horse did not march 'till one in the Morning, and in an hour after they saw a great Light in the Air, which was occasioned by blowing up the Train. The Party that escorted these Warlike Stores lay on Sunday Night at *Casbell*, and on Monday they encamped at *Ballynity* or *Whitestown*; being now near their own Camp and not fearing nor having and Advice of an Enemy's Approach, they turned their Horses to Grass and went to Sleep, but many of them awoke in the next World; for *Sarsfield* lurked all that Day in the Mountains, and being brought by his Guides to the very Spot, he fell on the Guard, cut most of them to pieces, spiked up the Cannon, gathered all the Powder and Stores into one heap, and on his departure caused it to be set on Fire, by which Means every thing that would burn, was consumed to Ashes before any could prevent it. This News was certainly unwelcome to the English Army, but notwithstanding the great Disappointment, His Majesty ordered the Siege to be carried on with Spirit, and the firing continued briskly on each Side.

On the 18th, at Night, The English began to approach nearer the Town, and not knowing the Enemy to be within twenty Yards, a great part of them went to sleep on their Arms; this the Enemy perceived, immediately attacked them, and put them in a Confusion which lasted two Hours; the *Danes* on the Left took their own Right to be the Enemy and fired, the right believed the *Danes* to be the *Irish* making a Sally, and returned the Compliment, by which Error they fired at each other and the *Irish* at both, nor did the King know what to make of it; at length they found their Mistake and the *Irish* were beat back.

His Majesty frequently exposed his Royal Person, and often visited *Cromwell's* Fort; he was next Day entering it at a Gap, when an Officer called him a side, and

and in the same Moment a twenty four Pounder struck in the Place, which would have shattered his Majesty and Horse to Pieces : He frequently read his Letters in the open Field when the Balls flew at all Sides of him, but the divine Providence always preserved his Life.

WEDNESDAY the 20th, Lord *Meath's* Grenadiers commanded by Captain *Needham*, and Colonel *Cutts's* commanded by Captain *Foxon*, were conveniently placed in the Trenches for an Attack ; and at two in the Afternoon they leaped over the Trenches, and ran to a Fort which the *Irish* had, to their right near St. *John's* Gate. The Grenadiers threw in their Grenades, and *Foxon* bravely attempted to climb up, but was thrown down ; on a second Attempt he entered with his own and Captain *Needham's* Party, and in a short Time became Masters of the Fort, where fifty *Irish* were killed, their Captain and twelve taken Prisoners.

ABOUT an hour after this, Notice was given that the *Irish* were going to Sally, which they immediately did, both Horse and Foot, but they were warmly received and beat back by Colonel *Windham*. and Major *Wood*, who pursued them almost to the Gates, tho' exposed to all the Enemies Shot from the Walls: In this Action the *English* lost eighty Men and the *Irish* near three Hundred.

THE Chaplain of a Regiment went to a Trooper who appeared to be mortally Wounded, in the above Action and thought himself obliged to give him the best Advice; in the Interim the *Irish* made the Sally, on which the Divine hastening to make away, stumbled and fell down; the wounded Trooper judged he had been killed and got up to strip him. when he had his Coat half off, the Chaplain bid him stop, and asked what he meant. *Sir* (says the Trooper) *I beg pardon, for I took you for dead, and therefore thought myself*

myself bound to take Care of your Cloths; as you took Care of my Soul.

FRIDAY the 22d, the *English* raised a Battery of eight Guns, which beat down two Towers on the Wall, and that Night they threw a great Number of Bombs and Carcasses into the Town.

WEDNESDAY the 27th, a Battery of twenty Cannon having played two or three Days on the Walls, a Breach of twelve Yards in length was made near the black Battery, facing Penny Well, near St. John's Gate and after holding a Council of War, the King ordered the Counterscarp to be attacked that Evening. All the Grenadiers in the Army consisting of five Hundred, were ordered to march into the Trenches, these were commanded by their respective Captains, and the whole by General *Douglas*. About three o'Clock, the Signal being given, the Grenadiers leapt over, and run towards the Counterscarp, firing their Pieces, and throwing their Grenades. This alarmed the *Irish* who were all ready, and discharged as fast as possible, so that in less than two Minutes the Noise was Terrible, and seconded by Dust, Smoke and all the Terrors the art of Man could invent to ruin each other. Captain *Carlile* run on with his Company, and tho' twice wounded he rushed on commanding his Men; but in leaping into the dry Ditch below the Counterscarp, an *Irishman* shot him dead. The *Irish* were now running away into the *English* Town, on which the *English* entered the breach pell mell (with them) and got into the *Irish* Town, but not being properly seconded they thought to retreat; when one *Wabup* a Scotsman who commanded at the Breach, rallied his Men and cut most of them off. The *Irish* then ventured on the Breach again, and poured such Quantities of Bullets, Stones &c. on the *English*, that they thought fit to retire, their Ammunition being spent. When the Assault was at the

the hottest, the *Brandenburgh* Regiment who behaved bravely, got upon the *Black Battery*, where the Enemies Powder took fire, and blew up in the Air great Numbers of Men, Stones &c. with a great Noise. In this attack the *English* lost five Hundred, and had double the Number wounded; the *Irish* not so many, because 'tis easier to defend Walls, than by plain Strength to force an Enemy from them, and one Man within has the advantage of four without.

NEXT Day King *William* sent a Drummer, in order to have a Truce, to bury the dead, but the *Irish* would not agree to it. Tho' the Army was eager for a fresh attack, yet his Majesty saw the great Hazard in attempting it, he knew the Amunition was very low, and besides this a heavy Rain began, which promised to continue; he therefore called a Council of War, in which it was resolved to raise the Siege, which was accordingly done on Saturday the 30th, of *August*. His Majesty's Presence being requisite in *Flanders* and *Holland*, which the French King was invading; he offered the *Irish* very advantageous Terms, if they would submit to him: The Earl of *Tyrconnell* who was Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland* for King *James*, was willing to accept of his Terms, but the French General who knew that his Masters Interest was to keep the English Forces in *Ireland*, lest they should strengthen the Allies in *Flanders*, prevailed on the *Irish* to reject King *William's* Offers of Peace.

A. D. 1691

BETWEEN the Sieges of *Limerick*, all the East and South Parts of the Walls were lined with Earth, which afterwards served the Inhabitants to walk on; all the Ramparts outside the Walls were also made and the City put in a good state of Defence

MAY the 10th, the French Fleet consisting of one

one, Hundred and Fifty Sail, all laden with Flour, Wine and Brandy, arrived in the *Shannon*; this was a most necessary Relief to the Army, which was then in great Want, and occasioned a great Plenty in the Town during the next Siege.

AUGUST the 4th, the Earl of *Tyrconnell* died in *Limerick*, and was buried in the Cathedral. It was reported he was killed or poisoned by the *French* then in the City, because they found he was willing to come into Measures with King *William*, in order to secure the Lives, Religion and Estates of the poor *Iriſh*, which was contrary to the Views of the French King, who for his own Interest endeavoured to prolong the War in *Ireland*.

GENERAL *Ginkle*, after defeating the *Iriſh* at the famous Battle of *Augbrim*, proceeded with his Army towards *Limerick*, and encamped at *Cahirconliſh*; on the 15th, of August one Thousand five Hundred Horse commanded by General *Ruvigny*, and one Thousand Foot as a Reserve were ordered to approach the Town, with whom went the General and all the chief Officers, to view the Fortifications and what the *Iriſh* had done since the last Siege.

ON the 16th, the General returned to the Camp, and was joined by the *Brandenburg* Regiment, with several others of Horse and Foot, which made them a stronger Army than at opening the Campaign.

THE 17th, the Weather being excessive Stormy, Sir *William King* who had formerly been Governor of *Limerick*, but a Prisoner in the Town for two Years, came to the Camp, and was very serviceable in his Advice to the General, during the Remainder of the Campaign.

THE

THE 19th, a Spy was sent to *Limerick* to disperse the General's Declaration; he effected his Business without being discovered, and others were seized on Suspicion of having done it. This Declaration shewed his Majesty's great Clemency, and Desire of putting a speedy End to the War; Pardon of all Crimes was offered to any of the *Irish* who should come over in ten Days, and a Promise of the same or better Post and Pay, than they had from King *James*.

THE 25th, the whole Army marched towards *Limerick*, leaving two Regiments of Foot and 100 Horse to bring up the Cannon. They advanced nearly in the same Order as last Year, but encamped farther from the Town. When the Army was all in, the detached Body commanded by General *Mackay*, was ordered to attack *Ireton's* Fort, which the *Irish* quitted before they came up. Toward the Evening Count *Nassau* attacked *Cromwell's* Fort, which was for a short time defended by five Hundred *Irish*, and then abandoned. In the former War *Cromwell* never went farther than *Clonmell*; for there receiving Orders from Parliament to return to *England*, he left the Command to *Ireton* who built these two Forts, which after this Time were called *Mackay's* and *Nassau's*, because taken under these Commanders.

THE 26th, all the Train arrived, with a great Number of Bombs, Ball, Pickaxes and eight Hundred Barrels of Power. This Party found an *Irish* Officer newly hanged at Gallows Green, for endeavouring to Desert.

THE 27th, seven Hundred Horse marched to Castle *Connell*, where was a Garrison of two Hundred and Fifty Men, who after two Days Siege surrendered themselves Prisoners of War. The same Day General *Scravemore* marched to *Carrick a Gunnell*, where

was

was a Garrison of one Hundred and Fifty Men, who also submitted to be Prisoners of War. This seemed to be more from Want of Instructions than Courage, for the *Irish* have often manifested great Bravery, of which I shall give the following Anecdote. In Queen Elizabeth's Reign, Sir George Carew, President of Munster, took the Castle of *Dunboy* by Assault; here the *Irish* made the most resolute Defence ever heard of, for the Garrison consisting of one Hundred and Thirty chosen Men were all killed, except a few, who after the rest of the Castle was taken, defended the Vaults for a whole Night; and one *Mac Geogbagan* being desperately wounded, when he saw the *English* enter the Vault, he endeavoured to cast a lighted Candle into a Barrel of Gun-powder, in order to blow himself and them up together.

THE 28th, Eighteen English Vessels came up to the Pool, and as they passed *Cratloe*, fired into the Horse Camp, which greatly discouraged the *Irish*, who were made to believe their Ships, if they had any, would be destroyed by the *French*.

THE 30th, orders were given to fit up six Hundred Bombs and one Thousand Hand Grenades; this Day several Batteries were raised, to play on the Town and *Thomond* Bridge, and before next Morning 101 Bombs were thrown on the Houses in Town. Several Protestants belonging to the City, were kept under a Guard in *Thomas's* Island; but they were now released by Major *Stroud*, who guarded the Pass at *Anabeg*.

THE 31st, Brigadier *Levison* with four Hundred Horse marched to the County *Kerry*, and there defeated many Irish Parties; Lord *Castle Connell* and his Lady were taken Prisoners, and Lord *Merrion* narrowly escaped from the *English*.

SEPTEMBER the 2d, a Council of War was held and also a Court Martial, whereof Lord *Drogheda* was President, at which a Woman was condemned, for endeavouring to entice some French Soldiers into Town, whom she took to be Roman Catholicks. This Evening two great Mortars 19 Inches Diameter were mounted, several Bombs were thrown, and the Town rendered so hot, that many of the Inhabitants left it, and encamped under Sheets, Blankets &c. I suppose in some Part of the King's Island.

THE 8th, several Deserters come out of the Town, and inform the *English* it will never be taken, except they cross the River and cut off the Communication with the County *Clare*; Bombs, Fire Balls and Carcasses are thrown all this Day, and the Cannon discharged incessantly, by which a considerable Breach was made in the Wall between the Abbey and *Baal's* Bridge; the Bombs also set Fire to many Houses in Town; in two Days the Breach was widened Forty Paces, and there were many Debates among the chief Officers whether it should be attempted by Storm.

THE 10th, a Pinnace and 12 Men were ordered to attend *Francis Burton Esq;* who made several Excursions into the County of *Clare*, and by his Means *Clare* Castle was to be delivered up to the *English*.

THE 12th, most of the Guns were directed to the Cathedral, because the *English* were informed it was made a principal Store. About this Time great Damage was done to many Parts of the Walls, and most of the Stores in Town buried in Ruins; but the *Irish* continuing obstinate, and most of their Works remaining entire, the *English* feared it would be a Work of Time to reduce the Place; Orders were therefore sent to fit up *Kilmallick* for a Place of Stores, and the General sent to acquaint her Majesty of the State of the

the Town ; letting her know if it could not be taken that Season, it would be necessary to send more Frigates to block up the Mouth of the *Shannon*, and to winter there.

THE 14th, a great Gun and one of the best Gunners in the Garrison, were posted on the Top of *St. Mary's Steeple*, which killed several among every small Party sent out by the *English* ; whereupon all the *English* Cannon were directed to the Steeple, which they battered for some Time, and killed the Gunner ; but General *Ginkle* knowing the Place would sooner or later surrender to his Majesty, he ordered the Cannonading to cease, thinking it a Pity to ruin the greatest Ornament of the City.

THE 15th, Lord *Lisburn* then on Duty with his Regiment, was unfortunately killed near *Pennywell* by a great Gun from one of the Batteries. He was a brave Soldier, and a Nobleman of excellent Parts. This Evening four Hundred Grenadiers were ordered to parade at the Head of General *Kirk's* Regiment, these were joined with six Hundred Workmen with *Tra* Boats, and sustained with five Regiments of Foot, a Body of Horse and six Field Pieces. At Nine at Night they marched to a Part of the *Shannon* free from Rocks, and where there was deep Water, facing *Alancourt* above the Camp ; at Twelve they began to lay the Boats over, and it being very dark, the Bridge was almost completed before the *Irish* suspected it, as they imagined the *English* were about to raise the Siege.

THE 16th, at Day-break the Bridge was finished, and after some Fighting on both Sides, the *English* gained the County *Clare* Side, the News of which soon reached *Thomond* Gate, where there was great Confusion ; some of the *Irish* began to pull down their Tents, others to hasten into the Town and Country,

when General *Talmaſb* ordered his Men to their Horſe Camp, where they found a good Quantity of Beef and Brandy. That Nothing might be wanting to ſhew the *Iriſh* his Maſteſty's Clemency, the General now publiſhed a Renewal of his former Declaration, promiſing Pardon of their Offences, Reſtitution of their Eſtates, and Reward of their Services, to all who ſhould ſurrender in eight Days.

ON the 22d, after holding a Council of War, it was reſolved that all the Army ſhould paſs the River, and about Twelve they marched over the Bridge of Boats, with the General himſelf, the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, Generals *Scrivenmore* and *Ruvigny*: This Army continued advancing, and the *Iriſh* retreating, 'till the latter got under their Cannon. Then all the *Engliſh* Grenadiers, ſuſtained by four Regiments of Foot, were commanded to advance and attack the Works that covered *Thomond* Bridge, theſe Works were rendered naturally ſtrong by Quarries, and were defended by eight Hundred Men, detached out of eighteen *Iriſh* and *French* Regiments; theſe ſtood their Ground a long Time, 'till the Diſpute grew very hot, but notwithstanding a continued Fire from the King's Caſtle and other Batteries, the *Engliſh* put them to Flight, and purſued them ſo cloſe, that a *French* Major who commanded at *Thomond* Gate, ordered the Bridge to be drawn, leſt they ſhould enter with his own Men: The Effect of this was truly tragical, for the *Iriſh* preſſed on each other to eſcape the Slaughter, lying in Heaps on the Bridge; four Hundred and Fifty of them were put to the Sword, one Hundred and Fifty were forced into the River, and afterwards reckoned caſt up on the Shore. The *Engliſh* loſt in this Action twenty-fix Men, the *Iriſh* ſix Hundred and one Hundred were made Priſoners.

THE 23d, Brigadier *Lewiſon* ſent ſix Hundred Cat-

tle from *Kerry*, which were divided among the Army; though it rained hard this Day, yet Guns and Mortars played incessantly on the Town, and the *Irish* also fired more brisk than for some Time before.

THE 24th, the *Irish* finding themselves besieged on all Sides, General *Sarsfield* came out to the *English*, and a Cessation was agreed to for three Days.

This Day Galloping *Hogan* gathered above one Hundred Raparrees, Horse and Foot, and got much Plunder by robbing the Sutlers and other People; he was so bold as to attack a Party with Carrs coming to the Camp, and took from them seventy-one Horses near *Cullen*.

THE 26th, *Sarsfield* and *Wahup* dined with the General, and in the Evening Hostages were mutually exchanged, in order to a further Treaty.

THE 27th, the *Irish* sent out seven Proposals, the Substance of which was as follows:

I. That their Majesties will pardon all Crimes whatsoever.

II. That all *Irish* Catholicks should be restored to their Estates.

III. That free Liberty of Worship should be allowed in all Towns and Parishes.

IV. That the *Irish* Catholicks should be capable of bearing all Kinds of Civil and Military Employments, and to exercise their Trades &c.

V. That such of the *Irish* as were willing to serve their Majesties against *France*, should be kept on Foot, paid &c. like the Rest of the *English* Forces.

VI. That the *Irish* Catholicks should enjoy all Privileges and Advantages in like Manner as the Protestants.

VII. That an Act of Parliament be passed to ratify these Conditions.

THE General returned these Proposals, considering them

them as dishonorable to himself, and ordered new Batteries to be immediately raised ; on which the *Irish* sent again to know what Terms the General would propose, who after a Consultation sent twelve Articles whereof the following is an Abridgement.

I. That the *Roman* Catholicks shall enjoy the Exercise of their Religion.

II. That all Officers who shall submit to their Majesties Obedience, shall possess their Estates ; and all other Persons of any Trade or Calling shall exercise the same, if they take the Oath of Allegiance.

III. That all Merchants beyond Seas shall enjoy the Benefit of the second Article, if they return in eight Months.

IV. That Colonel *Luttrell*, Captains *White* and *Eustace* or any of the Army, who return in eight Months, shall enjoy the Benefit of said Article.

V. That all Persons in the above Articles shall have a general Pardon of all Attainders, Treasons and Crimes whatsoever.

VI. That for quieting and settling the Kingdom, it is mutually agreed, that no Action shall be brought by either Party for Rent or Trespas, committed since the Commencement of the War.

VII. That every Nobleman and Gentleman shall have Liberty to ride with Sword and Pistol, and if they please to keep a Gun.

VIII. That the Inhabitants shall any Time within six Weeks, be permitted to remove their Goods, without being searched or paying Duty.

IX. That the *Roman* Catholicks are obliged to take no other than the Oath of Allegiance.

X. That no Person shall break these Articles.

XI. That the Lords Justices shall endeavour, that all Persons in these Articles shall be protected from all Arrests for the Space of eight Months.

XII. That their Majesties are to ratify these Articles in eight Months.

OCTOBER

OCTOBER the 3d, the Lords Justices of Ireland Sir Charles Porter, and Thomas Coninsby, Esq; who came for that Purpose, signed the above Articles, jointly with General Ginkle; Patrick Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan, Piercy Viscount Galmoy, Colonel Purcell, Colonel Cusack, Sir Toby Butler, Colonel Dillon, and Colonel Brown, signed them on the part of the City, and the *Irish* in general.

THE 4th, General Talmasb with five Regiments, marched into, and took Possession of the *Irish* town. Sarsfield and Wabup, endeavoured to prevail on the *Irish* to depart for *France*, but however fond they were of King James, yet they were for the most part unwilling to leave their native Country.

ON the 6th, they were drawn up on the County Clare Side, being fourteen Thousand in Number, to make choice of going or staying: The Lords Justices went over to view them, and Adjutant-General Withers was appointed to tell them the Advantage of the *English* Service above that of *France*; whereupon above a Thousand staid with the *English*, and double that Number had Passes to go home, and a Fortnight's Subsistence given them.

THE 12th, the *Irish* Horse that designed for *France*, about one Thousand in Number, marched thro the *English* town for Embarkation at *Cork*.

THE 14th, a Proclamation of Pardon was published for all the *Irish*, called Rapparees, who should surrender in a Month. Hogan took the Benefit of this Proclamation, and being active in taking the Rapparees, he was murdered by them soon after.

THE *French* Fleet so long expected, arrived in the *Shannon*, but too late to give any Assistance; it consisted

sisted of eighteen Men of War, four Fireships, and twenty Ships of Burden with Ammunition &c.

NOVEMBER 1st, the last of the *Irish* march out of the *Englishtown*, and the *English* take Possession. The Number of the former marched for *Cork* and embarked in the *Shannon*, is said to be five Thousand six Hundred and Fifty, some of whom went on Board the Fleet, others in Transports; the *Rose* of *Chester* sailing down the *Shannon*, with one Hundred and Twenty on Board, was overfet among the Rocks, and all except a few Sailors drowned.

THUS ended the last Siege of *Limerick*, at which so much Blood and Treasure were expended: May it be the last this City will ever sustain, for who can look back without Horror, on the Calamities and Misfortunes it occasioned, or how can we be sufficiently thankful when we compare that Period to our present peaceful, and flourishing Condition?

A: D. 1691-2

MARCH 3d, a Proclamation was published, declaring the War of *Ireland* to be at an End.

By the following Inscription near the Platform, in the South West Tower of the Castle, we may see that the Fortifications of the City were repaired after its surrender to King *William*.

CONTRIVED BY LEF
VANDER STAM· GEN·
OF THEIR MAJESTIES
ORDONANCE ANNO

1691-2

A: D:

A. D. 1692.

The Test Oath was for the first Time taken by the Mayor and Sheriffs of *Limerick*; *John Foorde*, Mayor, *William Davis* and *Abraham Bowman*, Sheriffs.

A. D. 1693.

MONDAY *February* 12th, The Tower which was situated at the End of the South Wall of the Quay of *Limerick*, fell down in the Day-time, and the blowing up of two Hundred and fifty Barrels of Gunpowder, lodged there, occasioned the greatest Mischief, with the Loss of some Lives.

THE Governor, Col. St. *John Simpson*, and several of the Corporation, were Spectators, but escaped unhurt, except Mr. *Bowman* the Sheriff, who was killed on the Quay, and the Governor struck in the Back with a Stone. By this Accident two Hundred and forty Persons were killed and frightfully wounded, some losing a Leg and others their Arms; those of Note among the killed were Counsellor *John Lacy*, Mr. *Lyllis*: Mrs. *Butler* and Mr. *Zechariah Holland* died of the Fright.

THE whole Town shook to a great Degree, the Glasses mostly shattered to Pieces, and the Roofing of many Houses broke.

THE Noise was heard at the Distance of twenty Miles; some People were killed by the Stones which fell a Mile from the Town, and a Gentleman felt the Shock so far distant as *Kilma'lock*.

A. D. 1694.

THERE happened a most severe Frost, the Ice was nine Feet thick on the River *Shannon*, and People walked over it at Pleasure.

Anno

A: D. 1695.

LAMPS to enlighten the Streets were, for the first Time, erected at the sole Expence of Alderman *Thomas Rose*.

A: D. 1697.

DROMCORE Castle in *Limerick* was thrown down, in order that a Market House should be built where it stood; the first Stone was laid on the second of *July*; the Masons agreed to take 110l. for their Work; and the Carpenters 100l. but they were both Losers by the Bargain.

A: D. 1698.

THE Marquis of *Winchester* and Earl of *Galway*, Lords Justices of *Ireland*, in their Progress through the Kingdom, arrived in *Limerick*, from whence they went to *Galway*.

SATURDAY the 30th of *July*, a most violent Storm arose, which had such Force on the *Shannon*, that its Current was stopt for three Hours, and People might walk over quite dry. It destroyed so much Corn that Wheat rose to 6s. 6d. per Bushel, and Barley to 20s. the *Limerick* Barrel.

A: D. 1703.

IN the Month of *July*, the Duke of *Ormond*, Lord Lieutenant, came to *Limerick*. This Year it was enacted by Parliament, that no *Roman* Catholick should dwell in *Limerick*, but such as should be enrolled the 25th of *March* 1704; it was also enacted by the same Parliament, that a Return should be made to the Privy Council, of all the *Romish* Clergy in the Kingdom, in Order to have them registered; the Number in *Limerick* was twelve, and such registered Priests were alone to remain

remain in the Kingdom, and all others to depart it on Pain of Death, before the 20th of *July* 1704.

A: D. 1705.

DECEMBER 6th, about ten at Night, a most violent Storm began, which blew W. N. W. 'till eight in the Morning. The Tide rose so high as to cover half of *Thomond* Bridge, and forced up a Part of *Baal's* Bridge; in the Abbey and other Places People got on the Tops of their Houses, notwithstanding which many were drowned. A West India Vessel of four Hundred Tons Burden, laden with Tobacco and Indigo, was drove a great Way on dry Land; a Dutch Ship was lost in the River, and a Brig burden one Hundred Tons, was drove up to Quay Gate. In the *Irishtown* the Water came up to the Sign of the Bear, a large Sloop might float in Fish Lane, and by the overflowing of the Tide, a Number of Horses, Cows, Sheep and a great Quantity of Corn was lost.

A: D. 1712.

William Butler being Mayor, the Duke of *Ormond* Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland* came to *Limerick*, and was received with great Pomp and Ceremony; he lodged at the Bishops House.

A: D. 1715.

THERE happened great Disputes between the *Whig* and *Tory* Parties of the Corporation of *Limerick*, concerning the Electing and Swearing of the Mayor and Sheriffs; the Consequence of this was that *George Sexton* Mayor, was not Sworn into the Office 'till the 24th of *October*.

MAY

A: D. 1717.

MAY the 10th, some Members of the Corporation of *Limerick*, began to enclose the large Strand Westward of West Water Gate Mill, and there built the new Quay, now known by the Name of *Mardyke*.

A: D. 1719.

APRIL the 4th, Sir *James Hamilton* was created a Peer, by the Title of Viscount of the City of *Limerick*, and the Title has ever since continued in that Noble Family.

A: D. 1723.

WAS such a dry Year, that there was very little Water in the River *Shannon*; it commonly flowed Salt Water up to the Quay, and a Ling was caught between the two Towers: There was also a second Growth of Fruits this Year.

A: D. 1724.

By order of Parliament, Liberty of dwelling in *Limerick* was secured to the *Roman* Catholicks, without being registered, contrary to the Act of 1703.

A: D. 1725.

MAY the 4th, Died the Right Rev. Father in God, *Thomas Smith*, Lord Bishop of *Limerick*, and was interred in a Family Vault, under the Communion Table of *St. Muncbin's* Church.

He was born at *Dundrum* in the County of *Dowry* A: D. 1654, and educated in the University of *Dublin*, where he took his Degree of Doctor of Divinity, and was afterwards made Vice Chancellor of it in 1714. He was some Time Rector of *St. Martin's* in the Fields

Fields *London*, and on Account of his great Piety and Diligence, Dr. *Tenison* late Archbishop of *Canterbury*, recommended him to *Queen Mary*, who on the Death of Bishop *Wilson*, promoted him to this See. He was consecrated in *Dublin* on the 8th of *December* 1695, and inthroned in his Cathedral on the 30th of *April* following. He died universally lamented, leaving six Hundred Pounds to be laid out on Securities, the Interest and Profits to be applied for ever to the Use of the Poor of *Limerick*. In the strong and elegant Language of *Job*, He was Eyes to the Blind, and Feet to the Lame; he delivered the Poor that cried, and the fatherless, and him that had none to help him; the Blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon him, and he caused the Widow's Heart to sing for Joy.

A. D. 1726.

A great Dispute happened between Lt. Gen. *Tho. Pierse*, Governor of *Limerick*, some Members of the Corporation, and many of the Freemen; but as I know not the Occasion or Particulars of their Quarrel, I shall not pretend to enlarge on it; I shall only remark that General *Pierse* raised many intestine Divisions among the Corporation, he became a Candidate for the Office of Mayor, which after a violent Contest he at length obtained, and was at once Governor, Member of Parliament and Mayor of the City. The opposite Party protested against the Legality of his Election, and therefore refused to give him up the Sword of State, &c. nor did he get them till the Year following, when they were necessary to proclaim King *George* the II. who acceded to the Throne of these Kingdoms June 11th 1727.

THIS Year *Timothy Ryan*, an irregular and excommunicated Priest, was tried, condemned and executed

ecuted at Gallows Green, for marrying a Protestant and a Roman Catholick together; he was the first executed for that Crime in *Ireland*, since the Act of Parliament was passed against it.

A: D. 1728.

ON the 2d of *May*, the Mayors Salary was limited to two Hundred and fifty Pounds per Annum.

A: D. 1732.

PHILIP RAWSON, Mayor of *Limerick*, with the Corporation, Sheriffs and all the Trades on Horseback, with Colours, Trumpets and Drums, perambulated the Franchises of the City; they levelled many Hedges, &c. which encroached on the high Roads and Common-ages.

A: D. 1739.

THERE happened a most severe Frost which lasted forty Days; it exceeded the great one in 1694, and by all Accounts was worse than any that ever was remembered in the Kingdom: The fatal Consequences of this Frost are so well remembered by many Persons now living, that it is needless to trouble my Readers with a particular Account of it.

A: D. 1741.

DIED of the Fever which then raged in *Limerick*, the Mayor, *Joseph Roche*, Esq; and many others of the Corporation.

A: D. 1744.

THE Parishioners of *St. Munchin's* Parish, built a small,

finall, convenient Chapel, or Mass House, outside and very near *Thomond Gate*.

A: D. 1745.

THE Ship *John Adrian* of *Rotterdam*, burden 150 Tuns, parted thence the 17th of *December*, and arrived at the Quay of *Limerick* the 28th of same Month, with a Cargo of Iron, &c. on the 9th of *January* she parted the Quay, laden with Beef, Flaxseed, &c. and the 18th of said Month, in the Winter Season, arrived back at *Rotterdam*, before the Post could carry any Account of her arrival, making the Voyage to and from the Quay in thirty Days. This it is hoped, may tend to remove any Prejudice conceived by Foreigners, who imagine it is difficult to sail in or out of the River *Shannon*, which is perhaps one of the finest, safest and most free from Dangers of any in *Europe*.

A: D. 1749.

THE Shell of a new Romish Chapel, was finished in the little Island; it is dedicated to *St. Mary*, and built in the form of a Cross, the Head of which is ninety Feet in Length, the Bottom eighty, and the Breadth of the whole twenty-four Feet, six Inches. The nature of the Ground not admitting the Altar to be placed Eastward, they were under the Necessity of fixing it to the Northward. In the Year 1760, an elegant Altar Piece, consisting of different Orders of Architecture, was erected in this Chapel, to which is affixed a fine Piece of painting, of the Crucifixion, done after the celebrated one of *Michael Angelo*, by one of the best Hands in *Italy*. The whole of the Altar Piece was finished at the sole Expence of Mr. *John Kelly*, Merchant, and cost about 150*l*.

A: D. 1751.

FEBRUARY the 26th, a most violent Storm arose, about two o'Clock in the Morning, which damaged several Houses, and raised the Tide to a surprizing Height; the Water rose to the Mayoralty House, and was two Feet High in the new Chapel; four Vessels were drove up on the landing Place of the Quay, and by the overflowing of the Tide, great Quantities of Corn, Hay and Cattle were carried away.

A: D. 1755.

DIED in the eightieth Year of his Age, the Right Rev. *William Burscough*, Bishop of *Limerick*; he was born in *England*, was some Time Chaplain to *John Lord Carteret*, Lord Lieut. of *Ireland*, and was advanced to this See on the Death of Bishop *Smith* in 1725. He was a good Preacher, and a Man of great Learning and Piety; behaving with Candour to all Religions and Sects of People. He frequently resided, died and was buried at *New Ross*, in the County *Tipperary*, of which the People of *Limerick* were not a little jealous; for they reasonably expect, that Persons who are promoted to great Offices in the City, should there expend a Part of their Fortune, and study the Welfare of the Community.

HE was succeeded by Dr. *James Leslie*, a Native of the County of *Kerry*, who from being one of the Golden Prebends of *Durham* in *England*, was promoted to this Bishopric. He was consecrated in *St. Andrew's Church Dublin*, by the Archbishop of *Cashell*, on Sunday *November* the 16th, and on Tuesday the 2d of *December* following, was introned in his Cathedral.

JUNE the 5th, *William Marquis of Hartington*
Lord

Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, arrived in *Limerick*, and was met outside *John's Gate*, by the different Corporations, who made a fine Appearance, and received his Excellency with great Ceremony and Regularity. He lodged at the Rev. Mr. *John Smyth's* House, formerly the Bishops, and next Day reviewed in the King's Island, three Regiments of Foot and one of Dragoons. He went to St. *Mary's* Church on *Sunday* the 8th, where an excellent Sermon was Preached by Dr. *Arthur Smyth*, now Primate of *Ireland*: after which he went out of Town, and dined with Colonel *Pritty* at the Silver Mines.

ON the 19th, of *September*, about Eleven at Night, a great Fire broke out in St. *Francis's* Abbey, occasioned by the Neglect of a Servant who attended a Furnace of boiling Oil, and who let it boil over; it instantly set Fire to the adjacent Cabbins, without giving the surprized People Time to remove any of their Effects. The Flames spread so much in a short Time, that in two Hours there were above eighty Tenements burned down; but these were all thatched, for a few slated and tiled Houses escaped, tho' in the midst of the Flames. By this terrible Accident many Poor Families were ruined, for whatever Cloaths or Goods they could save from the Flames, were plundered away by the unruly Mob, who too often on these Occasions are steeled against all Charity and Humanity, and add Distress and Misery to the Misfortunes of their fellow Creatures, to alleviate which the Mayor and Corporation charitably gathered about the City, near three Hundred Pounds for their Relief.

A: D. 1757.

IN the Month of *May*, a new Road was made outside *Thomond* Gate, from the End of *Cash's* Lane to the Causeway of *Parteen*; this saves a great Round

to Travellers, who before were obliged to go round by the Mayor's Stone at High Water.

THIS Month was also made a new Road from East Water Gate to *Pennywell* Road ; before this Passengers were at the time of high Water, obliged to go round by *John's* Gate.

A: D. 1757.

JUNE the 13th, the New Work began for a Canal from *Bartlet's* Bog near East Water Gate to the River *Shannon* above *Rebogue*.

A: D. 1758.

SEPTEMBER the 6th, an Amsterdamer of two Hundred Tuns Burden, valued at 3000l. took Fire at the Pool by the Carelessness of a Boy, and burned to the Waters Edge. Several valuable Effects were lost in this Vessel, and when the Powder that lay in her blew up, the Explosion shock the Town ; a Bit of fired Sail-cloth was driven on a Cabbin half a Mile distant, by which it was quite consumed.

A: D. 1759.

DIED at his Seat at *Caherass* County of *Limerick*, the Right Hon. *George Evans*, Lord Baron of *Carbery*.

I mention his Death because he was the only Nobleman who resided near the City or in the County.

ABOUT the 23d, of *June*, the first Battalion of the Royal Scots or first Regiment of Foot, and the 76th, Regiment Lord *Forbes's* encamped two Miles from *Limerick* very near the *Shannon* ; as this was an uncommon

common Sight to the People of *Limerick*, great Numbers walked every Day to see it.

A: D. 1760.

IN the Month of *September* all the Town Wall running parallel with the River, from *Baal's Bridge* to the Quay, was thrown down in order to make a broad Passage from said Bridge to the Quay, and in *October* following Forty five Feet of the *Irishtown* Wall, between *Mungret Gate* and the *Devil's Battery*, was thrown down in order to open a Road from the New-Square back of *St. John's Church*, to *Mungret Road*, commonly called *Bober Boui*. Other Openings were also made about this Time, in the *English* as well as the *Irishtown* Walls; and the City was declared by the Government to be no longer a Fortrefs.

A: D. 1761.

THE Houses on the East Side of *Baal's Bridge* were thrown down; this was a Service highly necessary to the City, for before two Carriages could not meet on the Bridge, which was originally built very broad. The Castle and Guard House on *Thomond Bridge* were also thrown down this Year; the Stone which was over the Gate, being carried away to the Country, I cannot procure a Copy of the Inscription on it, but it imported that by the Gateage alone, without raising any other Rate on the City, said Bridge was repaired, said Gate erected and other necessary Works done.

SEPTEMBER the 14th, the New Pump at the Head of *Peter's Street* was finished, and first worked by means of an Engine newly constructed. Being situate in the highest Part of the *Englishtown*, the Workmen were necessitated to sink Sixty Feet deep, several Yards of which were cut out of a solid Rock; there
is

is now a large Reservoir for Water at the Bottom, which furnishes a sufficient Quantity of Water every Day, to cleanse the Streets of the *Englishtown*. It was made at the Sole Expence of *Edmond Sexten Pery*, Esq; who also caused a Channel to be cut near two Miles in Length, to convey the Water from *Drumbanny* to the *Irishtown*, for the same good Purpose of cleansing the Street.

THIS Year on a new Election of Members to represent the City in Parliament, a Contest arose between some Members of the Corporation, and a Number of the Freeman, which latter stiled themselves Independent Free Citizens. This Affair is so recent in the Memory of Persons now living, that I should consider it as an Affront to their Judgment, either to offer a Recital or give my Opinion; I therefore leave it to the Writer of some distant Period, to animadvert on the different Causes and Effects of this Dispute.

THE Parliament granted two different Sums this Year to the City of *Limerick*, of which I shall here give a List, as well as of all the former Grants, and the Uses to which they were applied.

In	1755	————	8000
	1759	————	3500
	1760	————	3500
	1761	————	4500
	1761	————	8000

————
Total 27500

THE first of these was for beginning the Canal, most of which was expended in cutting thro' the Hill of *Park*; the second for finishing it; the third for building a new Bridge; the fourth for further improving the City and Quay; and the fifth for continuing the new Canal from the River *Shannon* at *Rebogue* up to *Killaloe*.

Anno

A: D. 1762.

In the Month of *January* the White Boys first appeared, and in one Night a Number of them dug up twelve Acres of rich, fattening Ground, belonging to Mr. *Maxwell* of *Kilfinnan*, County of *Limerick*; these ignorant, unfortunate Men proceeded for a long Time to disturb the Tranquility of the Kingdom, till many of them were brought to an Ignominious End. While the Neighbouring Towns and Counties were Nightly Plundered, and the Inhabitants terrified by them; the People of *Limerick* slept in Peace, and all the Disturbance they had, was to see the Levellers committed to Prison, and tried soon after by a Special Commission, on which two of them *Banyard* and *Carthy* were condemned, and executed at Gallows Green *June* the 19th.

A: D. 1763.

THE Mill at the End of *Breviter's* Lane was thrown down, and the New Quay finished from the North End of *Baal's* Bridge to the Old Quay.

A; D. 1764.

AN elegant and spacious City Court House was begun in Quay Lane, on the Ground where the Old one stood. The first meeting here of the Corporation, was when *Thomas Smyth*, Esq; the Mayor, Sheriffs &c. went in Procession on the 16th of *July* 1765 to lay the first Stone of the new Custom House at *Mardyke*, and the first Assizes held here was the *Summer* one of the same Year.

A: D. 1765.

THOMAS SMYTH, Esq; Mayor,

JOHN TUNNADINE, }
ALEXANDER FRANKLIN, } Esqrs; Sheriffs,

WITH

WITH the Aldermen and all the different Corporations on Horseback, perambulated the Franchises of the City.

ON the 5th, of *September*, they proceeded in grand Order and great Regularity, from the *King's Island to Ballinacourty, Shannawy, Ballyvarra, Scart, Ababeg, Ballysimon, Carrickpharson, Ballyniety, Fryarstown, Barnacoula, Anabarosta, Barnakile Bridge, Clarina Bridge, Tirree Gate*, and from thence back to the City.

ON the 6th, they proceeded in like Manner, to *Quinpoole Bridge, Mayors Stone, Pass Bridge*, and from thence back to the City.

ON the 10th his Worship and the Corporation proceeded by Water to *Scattery Island*, where he called a Court of Admiralty, and then sailed to the Mouth of the River *Shannon*, where ends the Boundary of the City Liberties. Here the Mayor as Admiral in the *Shannon*, ordered a Gun to be fired to bring to one of his Majesty's sloops of War then lying in the River, which she not regarding only by hoisting out a Flag; another Gun was fired, and soon after the Mayor boarded the Sloop; the Crew of which, on hearing his Errand, were immediately ordered to compliment his Worship with three Cheers.

THE Citizens of *Limerick* on this Occasion, manifested great Respect for their Chief Magistrate; all the Corporations vied with each other, in making the most grand and decent Appearance, and no Trouble or Expence was regarded in procuring the finest Cattle and Furniture for this Purpose.

As this was by far the most remarkable Progress ever made by the Citizens of *Limerick*, I shall here give a List of the fifteen Corporations who attended the Mayor, and the different Masters of them in that Year.

SMITHS

<i>Corporations.</i>	<i>Masters.</i>
I. SMITHS,	<i>Richard Bennis.</i>
II. CARPENTERS,	<i>George Russell.</i>
III. WEAVERS,	<i>John Southerland.</i>
IV. SHOEMAKERS,	<i>George Fivens.</i>
V. TAYLORS,	<i>George Evans.</i>
VI. SADLERS,	<i>Mitchel Bennis.</i>
VII. MASONS,	<i>Michael Dobbs.</i>
VIII. BAKERS,	<i>William Walker.</i>
IX. COOPERS,	<i>James Clowden.</i>
X. SURGEON-BARBERS,	<i>Dennis Crowe.</i>
XI. BUTCHERS,	<i>John Williamson,</i>
XII. TOBACCONISTS,	<i>Thomas Mason.</i>
XIII. TALLOW-CHANDLERS,	<i>Thomas Alley, Junr.</i>
XIV. HATTERS,	<i>John Kincaid.</i>
XV. BREWERS,	<i>John Boyse, Senr.</i>

A: D. 1766.

FROM the Beginning of *December* last Year to *February* in this, we had the finest and mildest *Winter* ever remembered. In the middle of *February* there fell great Quantities of Snow, which was nine or ten Feet deep, and retarded the Posts in several parts of the Kingdom.

THIS

THIS Year West Water Gate was thrown down, which was the finest in the City, and represented the Arms thereof; the Mill outside this Gate was also thrown down, and the New Quay is continuing to be built from *Mardyke* to the South End of *Baal's* Bridge, the Ground of which Quay being already sett for the Purpose of Building, it is hoped we shall soon see thereon, a Row of spacious Houses, uniform to them at the other side of the River, which will from a spacious Vista from the New Bridge to the Canal, and will be a great Ornament to the City.



PART



P A R T III.

Containing an History of the Churches,
and other public Buildings of
the City ;

Is most humbly INSCRIBED to

The Right Reverend Father in GOD,
JAMES, Lord Bishop of *Limerick*,
The DEAN, CHAPTER, and Rest
of the Reverend GENTLEMEN
of his *Diocese*.

SAINT MUNCHIN'S CHURCH.

THIS is the oldest Church in the City, as has
been already mentioned in the third Page of this
History ; it was built in the seventh Century by St.
Munchin, who fixed here his Episcopal See, and it re-
mained

mained the Cathedral 'till the building of *St. Mary's*, in the twelfth Century. After that Time it was not of much Consequence, 'till the City became Populous, and the Parishoners made it an handsome Church.

THE Body of the Building is in Length eighty-six Feet, and twenty-three in Breadth ; it received some Additions or Repairs in 1711, as appears by the Date of this Year, which is on the Weather Cock. A Subscription was set on Foot by *Charles Smyth*, Esq ; the Rev. Mr. *John Smyth*, whose Care and Generosity were conspicuous on this Occasion, and several other Gentlemen, whose Names are preserved in the Vestry Room, in which Manner near one Hundred and fifty Pounds were raised from *March*, 1734, to *March*, 1756, which was expended in building a Vestry Room, repairing, stuccoing and beautifying the Church ; and in *April*, 1752, a Gallery was erected at the West End, at the Expence of Sir *Peter Halket*, Colonel *Adlercron*, and the rest of the Officers of their Regiments.

THE most remarkable Thing in this Church, is a Monument at the South Side of the Communion Table, under which is a family Vault, opened by the late Bishop *Smyth*, of whom see Page 60. The Monument is composed of the finest black and white Marble, on the Top is the Bishop's Episcopal and family Arms, finely carved in white Marble, and supported by two Cherubims ; on the Bottom is the following Inscription.

Conditum est hoc MONUMEN-

TUM a THOMÆ SMYTH,

S. T. P Episcopo Limericensi,

in

in piani Memoriam nuperæ suæ
 Uxoris Charissimæ DOROTHEÆ,
 quæ obiit sexto die *Augusti*

A : D 1711, Ætatis 43 cujus
 Reliquiæ hic site sunt. Filia
 erat ULISSIS BURGH, S. T. P.
 non ita pridem Episcopi AR-
 DACHADENSIS, ex Maria
 Nata GULIELMI KINGSMILL
 Armigeri.

In eodem Tumulo juxta jacent
 MARIA Mater, & ELISABETHA
 Filia Præfati THOMÆ SMYTH
 quarum prior obiit 7^{mo} die *Septem-*
bris 1704, Altera vero 15^{to} die
Novembris 1709, cum jam Deci-
 I 2 mum

num sextum ætatis Annum compleverat.

THE Church Yard, which is six Hundred and thirty Feet in Circumference, is washed by the River *S Shannon* at high Water, and commands a fine Prospect of the River and the adjacent Country.

St. Mary's CATHEDRAL.

THIS venerable and spacious Building is in the *Gothic* Taste, having several Doors, Windows &c. of antique, curious Structure. The Steeple which is one Hundred and Twenty Feet in Height, is a Master piece of Workmanship, and during the two Sieges of the City by King *William*, it was damaged in many places by the *English*, but afterwards repaired by an ingenious Workman, who, with his Materials was let down from the Top for that Purpose. In this Steeple is a Set of six harmonious Bells, for the Weight of which see Page 37.

FROM the Communion Table to the West Door, measures one Hundred and Fifty six Feet, and from the North to the South Door one Hundred and Fourteen Feet ; the Length of the Choir is Ninety one, the Breadth inside Twenty eight, and the whole Circumference including the Church Yards is seven Hundred Feet.

IN this place formerly stood the Palace of *Donald O'Brien* King of *Limerick*, which he bestowed to the Church and here founded and endowed this Cathedral about the Year 1180. *Donat O'Brien* who died

in 1207, was a great Benefactor to this Church and was the first who set about enlarging it; *Hubert de Burgh* was also a great Benefactor to it, and *Eustace del Ewe*, another Bishop of *Limerick*, who died in 1336, laid out large Sums of Money in adorning and repairing this Cathedral, to which he put the finishing Hand before his Death.

I have interspersed among the Annals, Anecdotes of our most remarkable Bishops, and some others of them are interred in this Church, which for sake of Regularity I shall mention here, as making a Part of its History and Antiquity.

CORNELIUS O'DEA was a remarkable Benefactor to this See, and bestowed on it a very rich and curious Mitre, also a Crosier of curious and costly Workmanship; both of which are still extant. He resigned in 1426, in order to live a retired Life, from which he departed July the 27th, 1434, and was buried in his own Cathedral, under a black Marble Monument, adorned with his Statue; but in 1621 it was removed to a Place set apart for the Bishops of *Limerick*, on the South Side of the Communion Table, where may be seen the following Inscription.

Hæc est Effigies Reverendissimi Viri COR-
NELII O'DAE, quondam Episcopi LIME-
RICENSIS, qui ad Monumentum hoc usque
Episcoporum LIMERICENSIVM, ad perpetuam
memoriam & honorem tanti Præsulis,

*translatus fuit, ut hic cum fratribus suis
 requiesceret 14 Die Iulii A. D. 1621. Re-
 mectus autem hic fuit sumptibus Nobilissimi
 Herois, DONATI, Comitis THOMONIÆ, tunc
 Honoratissimi Domini Præsidentis Provinciæ
 MOMONIÆ.*

THIS is the Effigies of that most Reverend Man *Cornelius O'Dae*, formerly Bishop of *Limerick*, who, to perpetuate the Memory and Honour of so great a Prelate, was translated to this burial Place of the Bishops of *Limerick*, that he might rest with his Brethren, on the 14th of *July* 1621. But it was removed hither at the Expence of that most Noble Hero, *Donat* Earl of *Thomond*, then the Right Hon. Lord President of the Province of *Munster*.

IN the Year 1490, while *John Folan* sat in the See, the Citizens of *Limerick* repaired the Nave of this Cathedral, which was then fallen into great Decay; Bishop *Adams* expended large Sums in repairing it, and also furnished it with an Organ, and other Ornaments. He died in *Limerick* on the 22d of *March* 1625, and lies buried in the same Place with Bishop *O'Dea*; on his Monument may be seen the following Inscription.

BERNARDUS JACET HIC EN
 ADAMUS, EPISCOPUS OLIM,
 OMNIA

OMNIA NON VIDIT SOLOMO-
NIS, AT OMNIA VANA.

A Bishop once here *Bernard's* Bones remain ;
He saw not all, but saw that all was vain.

Then follow four Lines in English.

SUFFICIENT GOD DID GIVE ME, WHICH
I SPENT ;

I LITTLE BORROW'D, AND AS LITTLE
LENT.

I LEFT THEM WHOM I LOV'D ENOUGH IN
STORE,

INCREASED THIS BISHOPRICK, RELIEV'D
THE POOR.

After which is the following in four Lines.

NEMO MIHI TUMBAM STATUAT DE MARMORE,

FAXIT URNULA EPISCOPOLO SATES ISTA

PUSILLA PUSILLO. ANGLI QUIS VIVUS

FUERAM ET TESTENTUR HIBERNI ; CALICOLÆ

QUIS SIM DEFUNCTUS TESTIFICENTUR.

To

To me, since I have met my Doom,
Let none erect a Marble Tomb
Or Monument ; this humble Urn
Will serve a little Bishops Turn.

Let *Albion* and *Hibernia* Fair,
What I have been in Life declare ;
What I am truly since I fell
Just Heav'n above can only tell.

IN the South Isle, just at the Entrance of the Vestry,
is a fine Monument, but the Inscription greatly defaced,
at the Top is an handsome Coat of Arms with this
Inscription.

LVMINA QUÆ LECTOR
TVA CERNVNT HISCE JOHANI
MVRIS SCVLPTA SACRIS
QVADRAT INSIGNIA GALWEY.

READER, what your Eyes behold carved on these
sacred Walls, i. e. on this sacred Monument to *John*
Galwey, shew his Coat of Arms.

IN the Wall of the Vestry Room may be seen a cu-
rious plain Inscription, which very few Gentlemen can
make

make perfect, as it is greatly abbreviated, and cut in old English Characters; as it may lead others to a Discovery, I shall here give as many Words of the Inscription as we can plainly read.

Hic jac3 in tumuli fundo

Galfrid9

An. Dni M,D,XIX.

IN the Floor next to the Communion Table, is a Stone having the following Inscription in very old Characters, but no Date.

HIC JACET MAGISTER

ANDREAS CREAGH

QVONDAM ISTIVS

ECCLESIE DECANVS

AND

(82)

AND in the Floor of the North Isle is the following.

ORATE PRO ANIMAB

EIVS ANNA CREAGH QVÆ OBIT 2d. NO. 1637

+
I H S

16

43

THOMÆ MAHON QVI OBIT 1. NOVEMB: 1631.

ET UXORIS.

ON

ON the North Side of the Communion Table, is a magnificent Monument, erected to the Memory of the Earl of *Thomond*, who died on the 4th of *September*, 1624. It consists of three Stories, composed of the finest Marble of different Colours; surrounded and supported by Pillars of the *Ionic*, *Corinthian* and *Composite* Orders; ornamented with his Arms and Achievements, with this Inscription in the Centre, cut on a marble Tablet and gilt.

THIS MONVMENT BEING DEFACED IN
THE TIME OF THE LATE REBELLION OF
IRELAND, WAS BY HENRY THE II.
EARL OF THOMOND OF THAT NAME,
RE-EDIFYED, ANNO 1678, IN MEMORY OF
HIS MOST NOBLE GRANDFATHER, DO-
NAGH O'BRIEN, EARL OF THOMOND,
BARON OF IBREACAN, PRESIDENT OF
MVNSTER, AND ONE OF HIS MAIESTIES
PRIVY COVNCIL; WHO HAVING DERIVED
HIS TITLES FROM AN ANCIENT AND HO-
NOVRABLE FAMILY, SOMETIME THE FOVN-
DERS

DERS OF THIS CHVRCH, LEFT THEM TO
 POSTERITY MORE ENNOBLED BY HIS OWN
 VERTVE, FOR GIVING EQVALL PROOFES
 BOTH FOR COVRAGE AND CONDVCT OF HIS
 LOYALTY AND WORTH; HE WAS REWARD-
 ED BY THE HIGH AND MIGHTY MONARCHS
 QVEEN ELIZABETH AND KING JAMES,
 WITH HONOURS ABOVE THE NOBILITY OF
 HIS TIME.

THERE is not any Thing perhaps that conveys more
 Instruction, than to reflect on the Uncertainty of Life,
 and to contract a familiarity with the Monuments of
 Death; when we view that of a great man built like
 this in a magnificent Manner, it shews us the Instability
 of all human Grandeur; but the Innortality of the
 Soul is finely described in a few Lines, by that great
 Genius Mr. *Addison*,

“ The Stars shall fade away, the Sun himself
 “ Grow dim with Age, and Nature sink in Years;
 “ But * thou shalt flourish in immortal Youth,
 “ Unhurt amidst the War of Elements,
 “ The Wrecks of Matter, and the Crush of Worlds.

ON the Pier at the Entrance into the Choir, there is
 a fair Marble Monument with this Inscription.

* *Alluding to the Soul of Man.*

THIS

THIS MONUMENT WAS ERECTED BY WILLIAM YORKE, TO THE MEMORY OF HIS DECEASED FATHER ALDERMAN WILLIAM YORKE WHO LYES HERE INTERED ; WAS THRICE MAYOR, GAVE ABOVE FOUR HUNDRED POUNDS FOR BUILDING THE EXCHANGE AND FREELY BESTOWED ITT ON THIS CORPORATION ; CONTRIBUTED TO THE BELLS AND CHYMES WHICH WERE CAST AND SET UP IN HIS MAIORALTYES ; WAS CHARITABLE TO THE POORE, CONSTANT TO HIS FRIEND ; DIED IN THE TRVE CHRISTIAN FAITH, THE LAST YEARE OF HIS MAIORALTY *April 1 1679* ETATIS SVE 42. LEAVING WILLIAM, ROGER AND JANE HIS ISSVE, BY ANNA THE DAUGHTER OF HENRY HART ESQR.

In the Pier at the South Side of the West Door, a small Stone is fixed with this remarkable Inscription.

MEMENTO MORY
HERE LIETH LITTELL SAM-

K

VELL

VELL BARINTON THAT
 GREAT VNDERTAKER OF
 FAMIOVS CITTIS CLOCK AND
 CHIME MAKER HE MADE
 HIS OWN TIME GOE EAR-
 LY AND LATTER BVT
 NOW HE IS RETVRNED TO
 GOD HIS CREATOR
 THE 19. NOVEMBER THEN
 HE SCEST* AND FOR HIS
 MEMORY THIS HERE IS
 PLEAST BY HIS SON BEN

1693.

In 1680 the Pavement at the Entrance of the
 Church was made and also the round South Door ; be-
 fore this Time the Entrance was at the Great West
 Door, from whence there was a spacious Avenue down
 to the Quay. On the 2d of *December* 1681, the
 Trees were planted round the Church Yard by Capt.
John Philips, Comptroller of the City.

SOME

SOME necessary Repairs were done to this Cathedral in 1693, as this Date and the Mayor's Name *John Foorde*, was fixed up in the Corporation Gallery; and in 1759 *Sexten Baylee*, Esq; being Mayor, the Church underwent a thorough Repair by Order of the Dean and Chapter, of which the Lord Bishop of *Limerick*, as Prebendary of *Annet*, is a Member, and under the Direction and Superintendancy of the Rev. Mr. *Deane Hoare*, at the Expence of one Thousand three Hundred and Twenty Seven Pounds, Fourteen Shillings, and Eightpence halfpenny, about a Hundred Pound of which Sum was raised by Sale of the Pews, which were sold to the several Parishioners, at the bare Cost of erecting them, and the Rest by the Dean and Chapter out of the Oeconomy.

THE Choir was enlarged, the Organ removed thirty Feet, and two additional Stops added to it; the open Arches at each side were framed and glazed, which rendered the inside Parts less cold than before.

THE Altar, Bishop's Seat &c. were finely painted; an addition was made of three elegant brass Branches for Candles, the largest of which was bestowed by the Corporation; the other two by the Dean and Chapter, out of the the Oeconomy, and the Choir is now justly esteemed the largest and most commodious of any Church in the Kingdom.

St JOHN's CHURCH.

WE cannot exactly fix the Year when this Church was built, but by all Accounts it is three Hundred Years since, and about the Time when the *Irishtown* Walls were built. The length from East to West is sixty Feet, the Breadth sixty three, and the whole Circumference of the Church and Yard five Hundred and Fifty Feet.

IN 1763 the Church underwent a thorough Repair ; about 500l. were expended in beautifying, enlarging it and making fundry useful Additions ; part of which Sum was voluntarily subscribed to by several Ladies and Gentlemen of the Parish, part was raised by Sale of the new Pews in the Church, and a part was levied on the Parishioners.

BEFORE the Church was repaired, there was fixed in the Wall inside, an handsome Monument with this Inscription.

THOMAS POWER. QVONDAM
CIVES LIMERICENSIS. ET
EIVS. VXOR. JOV ANNA RICE.
HOC. MONVMENTVM HÆ-
REDIBVS. SVIS. CONSTRVX-
ERVNT IN QVO. AMBO SE-
PELIVNTVR ORET. PRO. EIS
PIVS. LECTOR.
QVISQVIS. ERIS. QVI. TRAN-
SISSTA, PERLEGE, FLORA
VM QVOD ERIS. FVERAMQVE.

QVOD

(89)

QVOD ES PRO ME PRÆCOR ORA

HOC FINITO ANNO DNI

1622.

THIS Monument was furrounded with the twelve Apostles, with their Emblems &c. carved in Stone ; and at the Bottom was cut a Coat of Arms with this Motto.

SPES MEA IN DEO EST

THERE was formerly a West Entrance to this Church, but now the chief one is at the East Gate, over which is a Coat of Arms handsomely cut in Stone, with the following Motto and Inscription.

Sursum

Cor

Contritus

JOHANNES MURRAY

Aberdonensis

Erected this Gate

On his own Expences

Johannes Sinclare Sculpsit

1693

Memento

Mori.

K 3

THIS

THIS *Murray* had been a Publican in the City, and saved some Money by his business, but having no Child he built this Gate out of Ostentation: Some Time after he came to be reduced, and his Goods were distrained for the Excise, whereupon the Exciseman wrote under the above Lines the following :

If *Johannes Murray* had been Wife,
He had kept this Money to pay his Excise.

A LITTLE nearer St. *John's* Gate, a Stone is fixed in the Wall of the Church Yard, having this Inscription.

JOHANNÆ FORD PRÆTORE
ET HVIVS OPERIS PROMOT-
ORE PAROCHIAM SANCTI
IOHANNES DE SANCTE
CRUCE EPOST RECENTIS
BELLI CLADES HOS COEMET-
RII MVROS SVIS SVMPTI-
BVS EXTRVI CVRARVNT

ANNO

A. D. 1693.

IOHANNE PATERSON. VICARIO.
 EDVARDO UNCLES }
 ROBERTO KEMP } GUARDIANIS
 IOHANNE BERRY SCULPSIT

The *DISSENTER's* Meeting HOUSE

AT the North End of the Town, near the Main-street and *Peter-street*, was begun in the Year 1765, completed and decently finished the Year following; together with an House for the Minister, at an Expence in fine and Building of above 500l.

THIS Sum was contributed by the *Protestant* Dissenters, commonly called *Presbyterians*, residing in and near this City; who some few Years since, unhappily lost *Peter's* Cell, where they had a Meeting House and dwelling House for their Minister nearly since the late Revolution.

The *QUAKER's* Meeting HOUSE

IN *Creagh* Lane was rebuilt in a plain, substantial Manner in the Year 1735, by a Subscription from this Society of about 380l.

THE People called *Quakers* were first settled in this City,

City, about the Year 1655, and in the Year 1671 a Meeting House was built where the new one now Stands; at the same Time, a large Plot of Ground at the End of *Peter's Street*, was purchased for a Burial Place, which is a real Estate vested in the whole Society, and to continue as such while any two of said People remain in or within twelve Miles of the City.

The *METHODIST* Meeting HOUSE

NEAR Quay Lane, was first opened for Divine Service on the first of *May* 1763; it is a plain, handsome Building, with a brick front supported by four *Tuscan* Columns, and over the place of Worship are commodious Rooms for their Preachers; it was finished at the Expence of above 600l. which was chiefly contributed by the Members of their Society in this City, and by some other charitable Persons in this and other Parts of the Kingdom.

THE Name of *Methodists* was first given to a Set of Students in Physic of the University of *Oxford*, and afterwards to a Religious Sect of People founded by the Rev. *John Wesley*, M. A. whose Labours for the Immortal Welfare of Mankind, have in some Measure been crowned with Success. One in Connection with him first Preached here on the Parade, the 17th of *March* 1749; after which till this House was built, they occupied the old Church in *St. Francis's Abbey*, now the County Hospital.

The EXCHANGE

WAS begun in 1673 and finished the Year following,
at

at the Expence of *William Yorke* Mayor, who laid out 400l. on it, and bestowed it to the Corporation, as appears by the Inscription on his Monument in the Cathedral. He was also at the Expence of erecting the King's Arms which were finely carved and gilt.

In 1702 this Exchange was rebuilt in a handsome Manner, and in 1704 the Ballustrades, Seats and other Parts of the inside Work were finished ; as appears by the two following Inscriptions.

THIS EXCHANGE WAS REBUILT
AT THE EXPENCE OF THE
CORPORATION OF LIMERICK
THE FIRST YEAR OF THE
REIGN OF QUEEN ANN

ANNO DOM: 1702.

WILLIAM DAVIS, Esq; Mayor.

RALEIGH COLPOYS, }
ROBERT WILKINSON, } Sheriffs.

THE above is fixed in the Front near the Town Clock, and the following is over the Door, as you ascend to the Tholsel Chamber.

Mercatorium

(94)

Mercatorium

hocce Cancellis & sedibus
ornatum Parietes opere intestino
vestiti ruinae varii generis
instaurata fuerint sumptibus

Civitatis Ric : Lylles

Armigero Prætoze

Ann Dom : 1704

GEO. SEXTON, JAMES JAQUES ; VIC.

The *CITY* Court HOUSE

Is built where the Old one Stood, but much more elegant and large, as the Corporation purchased several Feet of the adjoining Ground for this Purpose; the Building which is plain and Handsome, is formed of hewn Stone, in length Sixty four Feet, and in breadth Thirty four ; cost the City above 700l. whereof 200 were bestowed by the Corporation to compleat it.

THE Jury Room and other inside Parts are commodious, and placed with great Propriety. The Front is ornamented with a *Rustic* Gateway, and the Side with a Brake which terminates at the Top with an *Angular*

Angular Pediment, having an *Egyptian* Window therein ; the Coyns are *rusticated*, and the Windows have semicircular Heads with an *Architrave* Moulding round them.

The following Inscription is intended for the Front.

Built in the Years

1763 and 1764

ROBERT HALLAM, Esq; Mayor.

JOHN PRENDERGAST }
JOHN VEREKER, } Sheriffs.

The *MAYORALTY* HOUSE

IN Quay Lane is a fair, handsome Building, but the great Change made in the City, in the Space of forty-seven Years, would require an Edifice for its chief Magistrate, more magnificent and more suitable to its present State. The Front of this House is supported by four *Tuscan* Columns, with Pediments neatly and judiciously formed ; on one Side are the Arms of the City carved in Stone, and on the other the following Inscription.

This House was built

by this Corporation

Anno 1720

JAMES

(96)

JAMES JAQUES, Esq; Mayor.

JOS. HARTWELL, }
JOHN GRAVES, } Sh eriffs

The J A I L

Is situated in the Main Street, and is a stately, handsome Building composed of hewn Stone ; it was built in the Year 1750, and cost the City and County at large above 900l.

THE Front of this Building is supported by rusticated Pillars, and inside them is a Piazza ; the lower Part is very properly converted into a Guard House for the Army, the upper Part is set apart for Prisoners, and the Roof terminates in a well contrived *Cupola*, which admits Air to them. In this Place was formerly built the Tholsel, see Page 20.

The OLD BARRACK

Is built on a large plot of Ground, at the North End of the *Englishtown* ; it consists of eight distinct, square Buildings, and one Hundred and twenty-eight Rooms, capable of containing above eight Hundred Men, the Extent of the whole is two Hundred and ninety Feet in Breadth, and two Hundred in Length ; it was formerly strengthened on the East side with a broad, deep Ditch, of which, like many other Works, about the City, there will probably in a short Time, be very little Remains.

IN

IN this Place formerly stood a famous *Dominican* Convent founded by *Donough Carbrac O'Brien*, for which see Pages 8 and 9. A Stone may be seen at present in a part of this Barrack, having the Date 1645, whether or not it was built in this Year we cannot exactly determine; but as it is now in a ruinous Condition, it is expected we shall soon see a fine Barrack built in a more open, healthy Place, on the same Side of the *Shannon* with the new Custom House.

The CASTLE BARRACK

WAS finished in 1751, at the Expence of Government; it is capable of containing in fifty four Rooms, above three Hundred Soldiers, the Rooms are commodious, and the Buildings plain and substantial, forming an handsome Square of one Hundred and forty four Feet in Breadth, and one Hundred and twenty two in Length; which when illuminated on any public Rejoicing, has a pleasing Appearance. In the Centre of this Square is an open, paved Area, besides which there is a Parade joining the Barrack Yard, whereon the different Guards of the Garrison assemble every Day.

THIS Barrack is built on the Ruins of a Castle, said to be built here near *Thomond* Bridge by King *John*, as a Barrier to prevent the Incursions of an Enemy from the County of *Clare*. It is completely surrounded by Walls, with several strong Castles and Batteries, which in those Days were held impregnable, and after the Surrender of the City to King *William*, they received some Additions and Amendments, see the Inscription Page 36.

BESIDES these, there was near St. *John's* Gate,
L another

another Barrack for a Company of Soldiers, which in the Year 1752 was converted into an Hospital, but is at present quite abandoned by the Army.

DOCTOR HALL'S CHARITY,

OPPOSITE the Parade in *Limerick*, was founded by Dr. *Jeremy Hall* Civilian Deceased, who appropriated certain Ground Rents in said City to answer and support the following Purposes for ever ; Viz.

	<i>per Annum</i>
FOR a certain Number of Aged poor Men unmarried five Pound per Annum, to be paid by Quarterly payments besides the use of a Room ; which Number is now thirteen.	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ s } d \\ 65 \end{array} \right\}$

FOR a certain Number of Aged poor Women, which is now increased to twelve at five Pound per Annum.	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ 60 \end{array} \right\}$
--	--

NOTE the Women lie on the Right side of the Building, and the Men on the Left.

FOR a School-master for Instructing twenty Boys in Reading, Writing and Arithmetick.	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ 10 \end{array} \right\}$
--	--

FOR a School-mistress for teaching twenty Girls to Read &c. the like.	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ 10 \end{array} \right\}$
---	--

THESE Children are received by the Master and Mistress by Certificate, as the Children of poor Protestant Parents ;

and

l. s. d.

Brought forward 145

and many of them have been put to Trades and their Apper'tice fees paid by the Receiver of this Charity.

For supplying the Schools with Books and } 10
Paper.

For a Clergyman to attend the Chapel of } 10
said House &c.

For a Steward to receive the Rents, keep } 20
the Accompts, make Quarterly pay-
ments to the People, and provide all
Necessaries requisite.

For keeping the Charity-house in Re- } 10
pair.

For releasing Debtors out of Jail. - - - 10

Total 205

He also bequeathed a Sum of two Hundred Pounds to be given in small Sums to Young Men, out of their Apprenticeship to set them up, and that Interest free for three Years, they giving sufficient Security for the repayment of the principal Sum at the expiration of three Years.

He further appointed by his Will certain Trustees, and committed to them his Estate in the said City, for the Purposes and Uses aforesaid: And he likewise appointed the Lord Bishop, the Rev. Dean, the Mayor, the

the Recorder, and the Sheriffs of said City for the time being to be Overseers of his said Will.

It appears that this Charity has been so well conducted, that, tho' the income in the Year 1733 was only sufficient to pay eight Men, and eight Women, besides answering the other appointments by the Will, yet it has gradually encreased, so that a new House was built in the Year 1761 at the expence of upwards of five Hundred Pounds, for the reception of poor Men and Women, and for appartments for the School-master and School-mistress, and a Chapel, where the Clergyman reads Prayers twice a Week.

THERE are now established in this Charity thirteen poor Men, and twelve poor Women, who are so regularly paid their Quarterly payments, that there is no room left for Complaint.

BESIDES this benevolent, extensive Charity of Dr. *Halls*, the Widow of Alderman *Craven*, in her Will dated the 17th of *January* 1729, left a large House near West-water Gate, commonly called Castle Rag, for the Reception of twelve poor Widows, and forty Shillings to be paid annually to each; this Building was lately thrown down but the Charity is still extant, and under the Care of the Lord Bishop, the Rev. Dean and the Mayor for the time being.

THE Corporation also have a Charity or Alms House, where they give to twenty-one poor Widows a Room, the use of a Garden, and forty Shillings annually to each.

The *COUNTY* HOSPITAL.

IN *March* 1759, *Giles Vandeleur*, Esq; late of
the

the City of *Limerick*, Surgeon, became Tenant to four small Houses, in the Little Island, and at his own Expence, threw them into one for the Reception of the Sick and Maimed ; but the Design not having been favoured with the Attention of the Public soon expired.

ON the 5th of *January*, 1761, a Charity Play was solicited by a few other Gentlemen, to revive said Charity, by the Benefit arising from which, and from a Charity Sermon which was preached at the following Assizes, and by a Subscription which was opened at the same Time, four Beds were immediately erected ; and the Poor were attended gratis, by the several Physicians and Surgeons of the City.

As Subscriptions encreased the Beds were multiplied ; and the Benefit to the Public was found to be so great, that a further Subscription was opened for erecting a new Building in a better Situation, and capable of receiving a sufficient Number of Beds for the many who applied.

ON the 19th of *March*, 1765, *Edmond Sexton Pery*, Esq ; conveyed to *Charles Smyth*, Esq ; and to the Rev. Mr. *Deane Hoare*, as Trustees to said Charity, in perpetuity, at a Pepper Corn a Year, a Piece of Ground in *St. Francis's Abbey*, just outside the Town Wall, with the Shell of a Building thereon ; which was immediately rebuilt, and which is now capable of receiving upwards of forty Beds.

THE Building happening to be in the County, and an Act being made while it was in Hand, in favour of County Hospitals, the Subscribers (who were composed both of the County and City of *Limerick*, and a few out of the adjacent Counties of *Clare*, *Tipperary* and *Kerry*) at a general Meeting previously advertised for that Purpose, in the *Munster Journal*, unanimously

agreed that it should be converted into and filed a County Hospital, to qualify it for the Benefits arising from the said Act.

ON the 14th of *October*, 1766, pursuant to a Notice advertitied in the *Dublin Journal* and in *Hoey's Mercury*, according to said Act of Parliament, *John Martin* and *John Barret*, Esqrs ; were appointed attending Physicians, and Messrs. *O'Halloran*, *Mahony* and *Mc.Knight*, having each attended gratis, at the first Institution, were (after having drawn Lots for Precedence) appointed attending Surgeons, in yearly Rotation, and the Rev. Mr. *Deane Hoare*, who was Treasurer from the beginning, was requested to continue in the said Office. For further Particulars, we refer to the following :

At the first general quarterly Meeting of the GOVERNORS and GOVERNESSES, of the County of *Limerick* HOSPITAL,

PURSUANT to Act of Parliament, held at said Hospital on the 20th Day of *December*, 1766 ; of which previous Notice was given in the *Munster Journal*,

WILLIAM MONSELL, Esq ; in the Chair.

WILLIAM MONSELL, Esq ; Chairman of the Committee, appointed to examine the Accounts of the Rev. Mr. *Deane Hoare*, Treasurer to the said Hospital, reported from said Committee, that they had examined and passed the said Accounts, and that it appears

pears that three Thousand, seven Hundred and twenty Patients were attended at the Hospital since it's Commencement ; that there had been six Hundred and fifty five Pounds, fourteen Shillings and four Pence, expended in the Support of the Houle ; and eight Hundred and twelve Pounds, ten Shillings and six Pence half Penny, in erecting and finishing the new Building ; and that, besides a Ballance of two Hundred and fifty four Pounds, seventeen Shillings and three Pence at present in his Hands, there is a Sum of one Hundred Pounds due by a County Presentment, for the Building ; nine Pounds two Shillings Arrears to the Building ; and one Hundred and sixty seven Pounds, four Shillings and three Pence, good Arrears to the Support : By which it may be concluded that the *County Hospital* has, immediately after its Commencement, which was on the 2d Day of *October* last, a Sum of four Hundred and ninety one Pounds, three Shillings and six Pence to proceed upon ; besides being within a few Days of a new Year, the Subscriptions for which will then become due.

THE Committee further reported, that it appeared that the Rev. Mr. *Hoare* (besides his extraordinary Trouble, in endeavouring to promote this Charity, by soliciting Subscriptions ; by preaching two Charity Sermons, soliciting three Charity Plays ; keeping all the Accounts ; planning and superintending the new Building ; drawing the State of the Hospital at the End of the Year 1763, amounting to twenty five Quarto Pages in Print, and now laying before the Committee a Continuation of said State, to the present 20th Day of *December*, 1766, amounting to twenty eight Pages of close Manuscript) had received the Sum of one Thousand nine Hundred and ninety two Pounds, thirteen Shillings and four Pence, and expended the Sum of one Thousand, seven Hundred and seventy seven Pounds, sixteen Shillings and one Penny, without having

having made any one Article of Charge for his Expences, or Trouble, or having accepted any Salary.

RESOLVED, that from the foregoing Considerations, the Governors and Governesses of the County of *Limerick* Infirmary, in this their first quarterly Meeting, assembled, do return their most grateful Thanks to the Rev. Mr. *Deane Hoare*, whose Services to the Public, they shall ever retain a most zealous Sense of.

The County COURT HOUSE,

IN *St. Francis's* Abbey is an extensive, commodious Building, having two separate Judicatories, and two Jury Rooms, one of which is very spacious. The Building consists of hewn Stone, ornamented in Front with an handsome *Tuscan* gateway, over which is placed ANNO 1732, by which we imagine it was built in that Year. The House is formed like an L, in Length seventy Feet ; the Breadth at Top thirty six, and at the Bottom fifty four Feet. In this Place formerly stood a famous *Franciscan* Convent, see Page 8.

The New BRIDGE

BUILT over that Part of the *Shannon*, which divides the *Englishtown* from the County of *Limerick* ; was begun the 9th of *June*, 1761, and finished in *September* the Year following, at the Expence of about eighteen Hundred Pounds. This Bridge is one of the greatest Ornaments of the City, the Cheapness and Elegance of which do Honour to Mr. *Uxuld*, the Gentleman who constructed it.

THE

THE Breadth of this Structure is forty Feet ; it consists of three large Semicircular Arches, whereof the Middle one is forty one Feet Wide, and capable of admitting a Boat under Sail.

THE following Inscription is finished and intended for the adjoining Quay.

GEORGE'S QUAY,

Built in the Years

1762 and 1763,

By Parliamentary Grant,

EDWARD VILLIERS, Esq; Mayor,

THOMAS VEREKER,

EYRE EVANS POWELL,

} Sheriffs.

IN the Beginning of this History, mention is made of the other two Bridges (*Thomond* and *Baal's*) in this City, but as we know not exactly the Expence and Time of Building, cannot give a particular History of them in this Place ; I shall only remark, that a Contract was made to build *Thomond* Bridge, which consists of fourteen Arches, for the Sum of thirty Pounds, and when the Builders found they should be Losers and demanded a greater Sum ; the Citizens imagined they were greatly imposed on. Such was the Scarcity and Value set on Money in those Days.

The

The CUSTOM HOUSE

ON the old Quay, is a plain brick Building, supported in the Front with four rusticated Pillars, and ornamented with the King's Arms, neatly carved and gilt.

THIS House is so much inferior to the new one now building, that it is unnecessary to give it a more particular Description.

The New CUSTOM HOUSE.

THE Editor has embellished this History with an Elevation of this Building, which will best describe its elegant Propriety, and particular Beauties either to an Architect, or any other Person.

It was begun the 9th, of *June* 1765, from a Design of Mr. *Davis Dukart* Engineer, and is now carried on under his Directions by Mr. *Christopher Colles*. We hope to see the main Building Roofed in a few Months, it has already cost the Commissioners of his Majesty's Revenue five Thousand Pounds, and 'till the whole is completed, 'tis difficult to ascertain the total Expence.

THIS Structure is finely situated on the South Side of the River *Sbannon*, and when Strangers land here, cannot fail of making a seasonable Impression on them, of the Rise and Grandeur of this City. The following Inscription is intended for the Front.

GEORGIO TERTIO FEL : REG :

The NEW MILL

ON the North Bank of the new Canal was begun in 1762, and finished in 1764, at the Expence of Mr. *Andrew Welsh*, and Mr. *Edward Uzuld* of this City, the latter of whom planned the Construction of it, and carried every Part of his Project into Execution ; it cost the Proprietors near 6000l. Nor will the Reader be surprized at this, when he considers the extensive Properties, and great Usefulness of this public Building.

It contains three pair of the best French Stones that could be procured, which are fixed on the South Side for manufacturing all Degrees of Flour and worked by one curious large Water Wheel ; and three pair of common Stones on the North Side, for the purpose of Grinding all kinds of Grain for the use of the City and Neighbourhood ; with compleat Granaries, Bolting Mills, Fans, Screens, Machines, &c.

IN short, it was at the time of building justly esteemed the first and finest of the kind in *Ireland*, and equal to any thing of the kind and Size, in *England* or elsewhere.

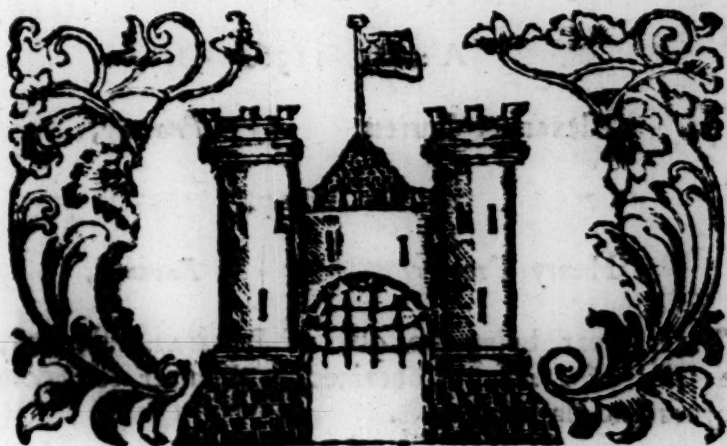
BESIDES this, there is in the City a Printing Office of some Repute ; where the best News Paper ever printed in this Province, was first carried on ; and near it a Paper Mill, which cost the Proprietor, Mr. *Joseph Sexton* above five Thousand Pounds. It is finely situated for good Water, &c. was finished in the Year 1749, and to the Honour of this City, was the first in the Kingdom, where the Art of making writing Paper was brought to Perfection ; under the
attonage

Patronage of that Right Hon. Patriot, *Philip*, Earl of *Chesterfield*, the Right Hon. Lord *Southwell*, and *Edmond Sexton Pery*, Esq ; a Member of the Honourable House of Commons.

IN this Account of the public Buildings, I would not have it imagined we want a Market House, or an Assembly Room ; the former is much out of Repair, and a new one will probably be built in some other Part of the City, and for it's Honour, we wish to see a more elegant and commodious Assembly Room also built.



PART



P A R T IV.

Containing a List of the Provosts, Mayors,
Bailiffs and Sheriffs from the Reign of
RICHARD the first,

Is with great Respect and Esteem INSCRIBED to
The Worshipful JOSEPH CRIPS, Esq; Mayor,
the RECORDER, ALDERMEN, SHERIFFS,
and BURGESSES of the City of LIMERICK.

A: D. 1195.

JOHN SPAFFORD,

FIRST Provost or Præpositus of *Limerick*, elect-
ed and sworn on *Monday* after *Michaelmas* Day,
and to continue such till *Monday* after *Michaelmas* of
the Year following.

M

Anno

(110)

A : D. 1196.

Alexander Barrett, *Provoft,*

A : D. 1197.

Henry Troy, *Provoft,*

THIS Year being the 9th of RICHARD the first, the City of *Limerick* obtained a Charter to choofe Mayors and Bailiffs.

A : D. 1198.

ADAM SARVANT, the first Mayor.*

John Bambery and Walter White, Bailiffs.

Mayors. *Bailiffs.*

1199 Thomas Cropper,

IN 1207 was made the first Mayor in *London*, by King *John*, which was ten Years after *Limerick* had one.

1210 Roger Maij,

1211 John Cambitor,

1212 Walter Crop,

Robert

* *There are some Mayors wanting in this List, which the Editor could not possibly find out, though he has been favoured with several Manuscripts for that Purpose ; and he has left Blanks for their Names, in order that any curious Person may insert them.*

(III)

Mayors.

Bailiffs.

- 1213 Robert White,
1214 Seward Minutor,
1215 Seward de Ferendona,
1216 John Russell, alias Creagh,
1217 John Banbury,
1218
1219
1220
1221
1222
1223
1224
1225
1226
1227
1228
1229
1230 Reynold de St Ja- Maurice Blund,
cobo, Pierse Russell,
1231 Nicholas Fitzsimons, John Bolingford,
William Mac John,
1232
1233
1234 Geraldus Domiler,
1235 John de Hanco,
1236 John Poinés,
1237 Henry Troy, John White,
Philip Rainbold,
1238 Richard Millefowen,
1239
1240
1241

*Mayors.**Bailiffs.*

1242

1243

1244

1245

1246

1247

1248

1249

1250

1251

1252

1253

1254

1255

John White,

John Moore,
Richard Rainbold,

1256

1257

1258 Thomas Crop,

1259 Adam Serjant,

1260 Henry Troy,

1261 Alexander Barrett,

1262 Reynold de St. Jacobo,

1263 John Russell,

1264 John Banbury,

1265 Richard Troy,

1266 Gerald de Murley,

1267 John de Hampton,

1268 Robert Poinés,

1269 Henry Troy,

1270 Richard Millefowen,

1271 John White,

1272 Gregory Waynbold,

1273 John Bambery,

1274 Gilbert FitzThomas, John Dannel,

John Nash,

John

*Mayors.**Bailiffs.*

1275	John Albo, or White,	Philip Long, Thomas Cropp,
1276		
1277		
1278		
1279		
1280	Robert Juvenis, or Young,	Reynold and Alexander Barrett,
1281	Maurice Blond,	Richard Delolea, William Mercator,
1282	John Bambery,	
1283	Gilbert FitzThomas,	Thomas Albo or White, John Trey,
1284	Gerald Murles,	Nicholas White, Richard Longane,
1285	Edmond Longane,	Nicholas White, Gregory Wainbold,
1286		
1287		
1288		
1289		
1290		
1291		
1292		
1293		
1294	Maurice Lisborn,	
1295	Gerald de Morley,	Anlonus o'Neonen, Owen Moore,
1296	Richard Troy	Nicholas Welsh, John Troy,
1297	Nicholas Fitzsimons,	
1298	Gerald Morles,	
1299	Richard Troy,	
1300	Gerald Domilier,	
1301	John de Hanco,	
1302	Robert Poincs,	

M

Henry

*Mayors.**Bailiffs,*

1303	Henry Troy,	John White, Philip Troy,
1304	Richard Millefowen,	
1305	John White,	John Moore, Richard Symbols,
1306	Thomas Bambery,	
1307	William Loung,	Walter Jannell, Robert Warren,
1308	Gregory Wainbold,	John Kildare, William Cropp,
1309	Gregory Wainbold,	William Clean, David Russell,
1310	John Bambery,	Walter White, Philip Rainbold,
1311	Rowland Troy,	
1312	John Creagh of <i>Adare</i> ,	
1313	Walter White,	
1314	Robert Troy,	Richard Loung, Thomas Wainbold,
1315	Gregory Wainbold,	John Dannell, John Nash,
1316	Maurice de Lisborn	Stephen Dannell, Alanus O'Hartigan,
1317	Gregory Wainbold,	
1318	Nicholas White,	
1319	Philip Rainbold,	
1320	Thomas Bambery,	
1321	Richard Loung,	
1322	Walter White,	Owen Moore, Richard Millefowen,
1323	Roger de Lisborn,	
1324	Thomas Kildare,	John Moore, John Arthur,
1325	Richard Millefowen,	Anlonus O'Neonen, Owen Moore,

John

*Mayors.**Bailiffs.*

1326	John White,	Nicholas Black, William Moore,
1327	Gregory Wainbold,	John Dannel, John Nash,
1328	Henry Troy,	John White, Philip Rembold,
1329	Richard Millefowen,	John Moore, Richard Rembold,
1330	John White,	John Moore, Gerald Rembold,
1331	Gregory Wambold	William Blound, David Russell,
1332	Thomas Bambery,	Thomas Tallow, John House.
1333	Gregory Wambold,	William de Rupe, John Daniel,
1334	Thomas Black of <i>Kildare,</i>	John Vigmor, John Troy,
1335	Richard Millefowen,	John Rembold, Richard Rembold,
1336	John White,	Richard Noxthine, John White,
1337	Gregory Wambold,	John Daniel, John Nash,
1338	John Kildare,	John Daniel, Thomas Ricolfe,
1339	Thomas Kildare,	Richard Troy, Nicholas Howse,
1340	Richard Millefowen,	John Fleming, Laurence Daniel,
1341	Thomas Bambery,	Thomas Taylor, John Howse,
1342	Robert White,	John Daniel, John Nash,
1343	Gregory Wambold,	
1344	Gregory de Lisborn,	

Simon

*Mayors.**Bailiffs.*

1345	Simon Cony,	Richard Millefowen, Thomas de Knock,
1346	John Bambery,	
1347	John Croft,	
1348	Richard Millefowen,	Owen Moore, Richard Rembold,
1349	Thomas Silver,	Richard Troy, Nicholas Husly,
1350	Richard Millife of <i>Emly,</i>	Richard Fitz Thomas, John Loftus,
1351	Robert Creagh,	John Moore, Richard Rembold,
1352	Nicholas Fitzsimon,	Wm. Fitz Adam Moore, Martin Fitz Rich. Rem- bold,
1353	John Daniel,	
1354	John Nash,	
1355	Nicholas Black of <i>Kildare,</i>	John Vigoner, Richard Rembold,
1356	John Kildare,	Richard Fitzsimon, Thomas Troy,
1357	John Bambery,	William Long, John White,
1358	John Baltingford,	Henry Troy, Brandon Valens,
1359	Nicholas Black of <i>Kildare,</i>	John Vigoner, John Troy,
1360	Richard Millefowen,	Richard Fitz Thomas, Henry Croyne,
1361	Thomas Pill,	Walter Gilbert, Roger Waife,
1362	Richard Millefowen,	John Fleming, Laurence Dannell,
1363	Nicholas Black of <i>Kildare,</i>	John Wember, John Troy,

Thomas

*Mayors.**Bailiffs.*

1364	Thomas Bambery,	Thomas Tallow, John Huffy,
1365	William Black of <i>Kildare,</i>	Gilbert Fitz Thomas, John Arthur,
1366	Thomas Kildare,	Richard Troy, Nirho Huffy,
1367	John Baltingford,	John Vigoner, Richard Skinner,
1368	Gilbert Fitz Thomas,	Dominick Cricke, William Man,
1369	John White,	Richard Nophine, John White,
1370	Thomas Bambery,	Richard Donnij, Robert Lisborn,
1371	John Arthur,	
1372	Robert Creagh,	
1373	William Bambery,	John White, William Long,
1374	George Long,	
1375	Richard Bakingford,	Thomas Pill, Roger White,
1376	Robert Fitz Thomas,	
1377	Thomas Grant,	Nicholas Stretch, Richard Creagh,
1378	William White,	Thomas Barkly, John Man,
1379	Richard Creagh,	Nicholas Huffy, David Creagh,
1380	John Bambery,	William Long, Thomas Towler,
1381	Thomas Kildare,	William Long, Thomas Swannes.
1382	David Creagh,	
1383		
1384	Thomas Kildare,	William Long, Richard Ivane,
		William

*Mayers,**Bailiffs.*

1385	William Long,	Mathew Long,
1386	Thomas Pill,	Roger White,
1387	Richard Baltingford,	Thomas Kildare,
1388	John White,	Gilbert Fitz Thomas,
1389	John White,	John Carter,
1390	Richard Baltingford,	John Man,
1391	Nicholas Huffy,	Roger White,
1392	Richard Troy,	Thomas White,
1393	Thomas Kildare,	Pierse Callan,
1394	Thomas Kildare,	Brandon O'Hartigan,
1395	Walter Dannel,	Richard Grant,
1396	Pierse Callan,	John Carter,
1397	Richard Baltingford,	John Man,
1398	Simon de Donner,	John Carter,
1399	Nicholas Black,	John Grant,
1400	Thomas Kildare,	Anlonus Neonen,
1401	Thomas Malby,	Richard Moore,
1402	Laurence Barkly,	Francis Hoskin,
1403		John Moody,
		Philip Moody,
		Nicholas Gough,
		Nicholas Sceorlogh,
		Richard Wall,
		William Young,
		John Vigoner,
		John Moody,
		Richard Wall,
		John Young,
		John Cassy,
		Richard Vigmor,
		Nicholas Howell,
		Thomas Comyn,
		Philip Lewrs,
		Nicholas Stritch,
		Thomas

*Mayors.**Bailiffs.*

1404	Thomas Bambery,	Laurence Comyn, Thomas Barkly,
1405	Thomas Kildare,	Richard Troy, Nicholas Howell,
1406		Philip Callane, John Moody,
1407		Thomas Bracon, Philip Russell,
1408	Thomas Comyn,	Thomas Arthur, Nicholas Wailsh,
1409		
1410		
1411	Thomas Troy,	William Arthur, Nicholas Wailsh,
1412		Thomas Brancon, William White,
1413		Nicholas Wailsh, Thomas Skeolan,
1414		Richard White, John Troy,
1415	Wm. White Fitz John,	Philip Lawes, Thomas Comyn,
1416	Thomas Comyn,	John Senior, John Nagle,
1417	Thomas Spicer,	Thomas Comyn, John White,
1418	John Gold,	William Harrold, Richard Arthur,
1419	Nicholas Stritch,	Edmund Hussy, Philip Nagle,
1420	Thomas Arthur,	Thomas Brown, Patrick Cogan,
1421	Thomas Arthur,	Patrick Cogan, Thomas Barton,
1422	Richard Troy,	Pierse Loftus, John Troy,
		Spafford,

*Mayors.**Bailiffs.*

1423	—— Spafford,	Richard Arthur, William Harrold,
1424	Richard Troy,	John Troy, Nicholas Stritch,
1425	Pierse Loftus,	William Creagh, John Barton,
1426	Nicholas Arthur,	John Gromwell, John Hussy,
1427	Nicholas Stritch,	Edmund Harrold, Philip Nagle,
1428	Thomas Comyn,	
1429		
1430	Richard Troy,	Patrick Cogan, Philip Russell,
1431	William Arthur,	Robert Warren, John Loftus,
1432	John Spafford,	Richard White, William Harrold,
1433	Thomas Bambery,	John Cassy, Richard Vigoner,
1434	William Wailsh,	William Loftus, Thomas Fox,
1435	Richard Fox,	John Loftus, Robert Nagle,
1436	Nicholas Arthur,	John Hussy, John Worden,
1437	Nicholas Stritch,	Edmund Hussy, Philip Nagle,
1438	Nicholas Arthur,	John Roch, John Verdon,
1439	William Comyn,	Robert Warrant, John Roundell,
1440	William Long,	David Creagh, John Comyn,
1441	Nicholas Arthur,	John Loftus, Edmund Harrold, William

*Mayors.**Bailiffs.*

1442 William Arthur,
 1443 Nicholas Arthur,
 1444 Richard Fox,
 1445 Henry Creagh,
 1446 Nicholas Arthur,
 1447 William Loftus,

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1449 William Comyn,
 1450 Thomas Arthur,
 1451 Thomas Fox,

1452

1453 William Comyn,

1454

1455 Richard Arthur,
 1456 Thomas Arthur,
 1457 Nicholas Arthur,
 1458 Nicholas Arthur,
 1459 William Comyn,

Robert Nagle,
 Richard Galway,
 Patrick Turger,
 Robert Warren,
 John Loftus,
 Robert Nagle,
 William Loftus,
 Thomas Fox,
 John Weadg,
 John Coindon,

Robert Warren,
 John Reed,
 John Creagh,
 David Arthur,

Edmund Howell,
 Henry Wailth,

Edward Arthur,
 Maurice Stacpole,
 Pierse Arthur,
 John Verdon,
 John Long,
 Patrick Turger,
 Maurice Roche,
 John Arthur,
 Patrick Fox,
 Richard Fanning,

N

Thomas

*Mayors.**Bailiffs.*

1460	Thomas Balby,	William Long,
1461	Patrick Turger,	Richard Arthur,
1462	John Spafford,	Nicholas Nagle,
1463	Nicholas Arthur,	Richard Strich,
1464	William Long,	Anlonus o'Neonen,
1465	Thomas Bambery,	Ferdinand o'Dannell,
1466	John Spafford,	Philip Troy,
1467	Henry Creagh,	Walter White,
1468	Thomas Arthur,	William Long,
1469	Thomas Arthur,	Robert Grant,
1470	David Creagh,	John Creagh,
1471	Nicholas Arthur,	Daniel Arthur,
1472	John Arthur,	Garret Woulfe,
1473	William Comyn,	William White,
1474	John Arthur,	John Arthur,
1475	David Creagh,	John Mitchell,
1476	Patrick Arthur,	Patrick Arthur,
1477	Richard Howell,	Richard Strich,
		John Stackpole,
		John Verdon,
		John Stackpole,
		John Comyn,
		Edmund Arthur,
		William Gromwell,
		John Warren,
		Thomas Woulfe,
		John Howell,
		Philip Rice,
		Thomas

*Mayors.**Bailiffs.*

1478	Thomas Arthur,	Edmund Targell, David Meagh,
1479	John Comyn,	George Arthur, Walter Arthur,
1480	Richard Stritch,	William Harrold, Edmund Arthur,
1481	John Arthur,	John Creagh, David Arthur,
1482	David Arthur,	William Comyn, David Meagh,
1483	Thomas Arthur,	William Creagh, Thomas Comyn,
1484	Walter White,	Maurice Stackpole, John Creagh,
1485	William Harrold,	John Stackpole, Richard Stritch,
1486	John Arthur,	Nicholas Arthur, William Gromwell,
1487	William Comyn,	John Howell, Philip Stackpole.
1488	David Creagh,	Edmund Long, Nicholas Nagle,
1489	Thomas Arthur,	Christopher Arthur, John White,
1490	Patrick Arthur,	George Comyn, Pierre Rice,
1491	David Creagh,	David Roche, Christopher Arthur,
1492	Maurice Stackpole,	William Arthur, Edmund Nagle,
1493	Edmund Long,	Walter Harrold, Thomas Stackpole,
1494	Edmund Long,	Nicholas White, David Verdon,
1495	Thomas Comyn,	Richard Long, Thomas Bonfield,

*Mayors.**Bailiffs.*

1496	George Arthur,	Richard Fox, David Meagh,
1497	George Comyn,	Richard Creagh, Thomas Stackpole,
1498	William Harrold,	Nicholas Stritch, John White,
1499	David Roche,	Thomas Roche, John Stackpole,
1500	Philip Stackpole,	Richard Creagh, Edmund Comyn,
1501	Christopher Stackpole,	Robert Stackpole, John Verdon,
1502	John Creagh,	Richard Harrold, Thomas Comyn,
1503	Nicholas Stritch,	Nicholas Arthur, John Lillis,
1504	Nicholas Stritch,	Robert Roche, Nicholas Lillis,
1505	William Harrold,	Nicholas Creagh, John Rochford,
1506	William Arthur,	Richard White, Richard Feargan,
1507	William Creagh,	Nicholas Harrold, Nicholas Rice,
1508	Richard Fox,	Thomas Young, Richard Serjeant,
1509	Nicholas Arthur,	David Comyn, Nicholas Comyn,
1510	Nicholas Stritch,	Walter Rice, Richard Fanning,
1511	Thomas Roche,	Patrick Fanning, Thomas Rochford,
1512	Richard Harrold,	David White, Pierse Comyn,
1513	Robert Stackpole,	James Stritch, Christopher Harrold,
		Richard

*Mayors.**Bailiffs.*

1514	Richard Fox,	Christopher Creagh,
1515	Thomas Comyn,	James Arthur,
1516	Nicholas Harrold,	William Long,
1517	Nicholas Harrold,	William Arthur,
1518	David Comyn,	Richard Arthur,
1519	John Rochford,	Geoffry Stritch,
1520	Walter Rice,	James Harrold,
1521	David White,	Pierse Arthur,
1522	David White,	George Stritch,
1523	Thomas Young,	Pierse Creagh,
1524	Christopher Arthur,	Edmund Harrold,
1525	James Arthur,	Daniel Arthur,
1526	Thomas Young,	Stephen Creagh,
1527	Nicholas Creagh,	Thomas Woulfe,
1528	Nicholas Stritch,	William Fanning,
1529	Patrick Fanning,	Andrew Harrold,
1530	Stephen Creagh,	John Rice,
1531	Edmond Harrold,	Thomas Arthur,
		Stephen Comyn,
		James Creagh,
		Pierse Creagh,
		John Verdon,
		Richard Comyn,
		Patrick Everard,
		Nicholas Creagh,
		John Nagle,
		John Arthur,
		Pierse Arthur,
		William Creagh,
		Leonard Creagh,
		Nicholas Comyn,
		Patrick Long,
		William Verdon,
		Richard Stackpole,
		John Harrold,
		Rowland Arthur,

*Mayors,**Bailiffs.*

1532	Daniel Arthur,	George Creagh, William White,
1533	Thomas Young,	David Rice, Thomas Long,
1534	John Arthur,	Bartholemew Stritch, John Stritch,
1535	Edmond Sexton,	Dominick White, Humphry Arthur,
1536	Bartholomew Stritch,	John Comyn, Jasper Fanning,
1537	Nicholas Comyn,	William Young, Patrick Rice,
1538	William Fanning,	John Fox, James Roche,
1539	Leonard Creagh,	William Stritch, Thomas Creagh,
1540	Dominick White,	James Creagh, James Loftus,
1541	Patrick Everard,	Walter Harrold, Dominick Comyn,
1542	George Creagh,	William Stritch, James Stackpole,
1543	David White,	William Creagh, William Young,
1544	James Harrold,	Andrew Harrold, Hector Arthur,
1545	Dominick White,	Patrick Long, George Rochford,
1546	Stephen Creagh,	William Verdon, John Stritch,
1547	John Arthur,	Thomas Arthur, John Stackpole,
1548	William Stritch,	Walter White, James Creagh,
1549	John Stritch,	John Harrold, Christopher Creagh, James

*Mayors.**Bailiffs.*

- 1550 James Fox, James Stritch,
Edward Arthur,
1551 James Creagh, who died a Month after being
chosen, and was succeeded by

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| James Fox, | Clement Fanning, |
| 1552 William Stritch, | Nicholas Harrold, |
| 1553 William Verdon, | Rowland Harrold, |
| 1554 James Stritch, | Philip Rochford, |
| 1555 John Stackpole, | Nicholas White, |
| 1556 John Comyn, | John Creagh, |
| 1557 Clement Fanning, | William Fox, |
| 1558 Edward Arthur, | Richard Fanning, |
| 1559 David Comyn, | David Comyn, |
| 1560 Pierse Creagh, | Thomas Creagh, |
| 1561 Richard Fanning, | Pierse Creagh, |
| 1562 Nicholas White, | George Roche, |
| 1563 Nicholas Harrold, | Richard Arthur, |
| 1564 George Roche, | John Everard, |
| 1565 Thomas Arthur, | Stephen White, |
| | Dominick Creagh, |
| | Dominick Fanning, |
| | Thomas Stackpole, |
| | Thomas Creagh, |
| | Richard Young, |
| | Patrick Rochford, |
| | David Gromwell, |
| | Nicholas Woulfe, |
| | Patrick Fox, |
| | John Comyn, |
| | John Fanning, |
| | George Fanning, |
| | Thomas Harrold, |
| | Patrick Creagh, |
| | William Creagh, |
| | Rowland |

*Mayors.**Bailiffs.*

1566	Rowland Harrold,	Roger Everard, Stephen Fanning,
1567	Christopher Creagh,	James Creagh, John Woulfe,
1568	Dominick Fanning,	Thomas Arthur, Richard Gromwell,
1569	Philip Rochford,	Nicholas Rice, Stephen White,
1570	John Comyn,	Edward Everard, Dominick Arthur,
1571	George Fanning,	George Comyn, George Arthur,
1572	Richard Stritch,	Philip Comyn, Jordan Roche,
1573	Thomas Arthur,	George Gromwell, Nicholas White,
1574	Thomas Harrold,	Thomas Stritch, Miles Arthur,
1575	Roger Everard,	Stephen White, David Rochford,
1576	Stephen White,	William Arthur, Patrick Fanning,
1577	Thomas Arthur,	Walter Rice, Nicholas Stritch,
1578	John Woulfe,	John Stritch, Pierse Stritch,
1579	Nicholas Stritch,	Thomas Strich, Pierse Creagh,
1580	Jordan Roche,	Andrew Creagh, Edward Arthur,
1581	James Galway,	Thomas Young, George Harrold,
1582	John Stritch,	Pierse Creagh, Pierse Arthur,
1583	Nicholas Comy	Oliver Harrold, Nicholas Bourke,

*Mayors.**Bailiffs.*

1584	James Fanning,	Nicholas Harrold,
1585	Stephen Sexton,	Patrick Mitchell,
1586	Thomas Young,	Patrick Woulfe,
1587	Jordan Roche,	Oliver Bourke,
1588		Robert White,
		James Gromwell,
		Martin Creagh,
		Patrick Woulfe,
1589	Nicholas Stritch,	William Creagh,
1590	Thomas Stritch,	Leonard Stacpole,
1591	Oliver Bourk,	Thomas Woulfe,
1592	Nicholas Arthur,	Nicholas Fox,
1593	Pierse Creagh,	Edmond Fox,
1594	John Stritch,	Richard Woulfe,
1595	James White, who died and in his Place was	John Comyn,
	chosen,	David Woulfe,

Pierse Creagh, the fe- John Stritch,

cond time,

Clement Fanning,

1596	Robert White,	Bartholomew Stackpole,
1597	Dominick Roche,	Walter Bourke,
1598	James Gromwell,	William Arthur,
		James White,
		Philip Roche,
		Thomas Bourke,
		William

*Mayors.**Bailiffs.*

1599	William Stritch,	David White,
1600	Sir Geoffry Galway,	Michael Wallers,
1601	Stephen Roche,	Simon Fanning,
1602	Philip Roche,	Robert Arthur,
1603	Nicholas Bourke,	William Stritch,
1604	James Galway	David Rice,
1605	Edmund Fox,	James White,
		William Meagh,
		Thomas Comyn,
		Pierse Roche,
		David Comyn,
		Thomas Creagh,
		Dominick Creagh,
		James Woulfe,

This Edmund Fox was deposed for refusing to
take the Oath of Supremacy, and going to
Church : In his Place was chosen

Andrew Creagh, first *Protestant* Mayor.

1606	Edmund Sexton,	Christopher Arthur,
1607-	Nicholas Arthur,	Pierse Creagh,
1608	Patrick Arthur,	Nicholas White,
		William Haly,
		William Creagh,
		George White,

These were the last Bailiffs and first Sheriffs,
of *Limerick*.

Sheriffs.

1609	David White,	William Meagh,
		Dominick Creagh,
		Clement

*Mayors.**Sheriffs.*

1610 Clement Fanning,

Walter White,
Jasper White,

1611 David Comyn,

David Rice,
Christopher Creagh,

This David Comyn and David Rice were de-
posed for refusing the Oath of Supremacy and
not going to Church: In their Places were
chosen

Edmund Sexton,

Christopher Creagh,
Patrick Lysaght,
Patrick White,
John Skeolan,

1612 William Meagh,

This Mayor and both Sheriffs were deposed
for refusing the Oaths, &c. and in their Places
were chosen

Christopher Creagh, who took the Oath but
did not go to Church,

1613 Dominick Creagh,

George Creagh,
John Lysaght,
John Arthur,
George Woulfe,

They were all deposed for the same Cause, and
in their Places chosen

William Haly,

David Bourk,
Thomas Power,

Michael

*Mayors.**Sheriffs.*

1614 Michael Walter, Nicholas Stritch,
 William Roche,
 This Mayor and Nicholas Stritch Sheriff, were
 deposed for not going to Church, and in their
 Places were chosen

James White, Pierse Creagh,
 William Roche,
 They werelikewise deposed for the same Cause,
 the following Assizes, and there were chosen

James Galway, David Bourk,
 Thomas Power,
 who renounced the Of-
 fice, then chosen
 Arthur Fanning,
 Christopher Arthur,
 1615 William Stritch, James White,
 Walter Arthur,
 This Mayor and Sheriffs were deposed for the
 same Cause, then chosen

Simon Fanning, George Sexton,
 George Rochford,
 This Mayor also and George Sexton were de-
 posed for the same Cause, then chosen

David Comyn, Nicholas White,
 George Rochford,
 This Mayor and Nicholas White renounced the
 Office, then chosen

James

*Mayors.**Sheriffs.*

James Galway,

James Stritch,

George Rochford,

This Mayor and George Rochford were deposed for refusing the Oaths, then chosen

Christopher Creagh,

Patrick Lyfaght,

James Stritch,

This Mayor for now refusing the Oaths which he took in 1611 when Sheriff, was brought to the Star Chamber, was fined 100*l.* and was confined to his great loss; none of these five Mayors or Sheriffs in 1615, would take the Oaths or go to Church, except Patrick Lyfaght who was a Protestant.

1616 Dominick Roche,

• John Stritch,

• Richard Lyllis,

1617 John Stritch, (poison)

• George Creagh,

• Pierce Harrold,

1618 Dominick Roche,

he resigned in *Dublin*, then chosen

Pierce White,

• Edward Sexton,

• David Roche,

1619 Edmund Sexton,

• Edward Sexton,

• Philip Ronane,

1620 Henry Barkly,

who was deposed thro' spite by the Earl of *Thomond*, the very Day of Election, then chosen

Dominick Roche, the

• James Lyllis,

fourth Time

• Robert Lyllis,

1621 John Stritch, (poison)

James Sexton,

Edward Barkly,

O

John

*These marked thus * were conforming Sheriffs.*

*Mayors.**Sheriffs.*

1622	John Stritch (poison)	Pierse Harrold, Philip Ronane,
1623	Edmund Sexton,	George Creagh, Patrick Lyllis,
1624	Pierse Harrold,	George Creagh, William Seward,
1625	Henry Barkly,	Nicholas Fanning, John Meagh,
1626	James Bourk,	James Stacpole, George Bourk,
This Mayor and Sheriffs went publicly to Mass.		
1627	James Stritch Fitz John,	Andrew Creagh, Patrick Harrold,
1628	Pierse Creagh,	Dominick White, Edmund Skeolan,
1629	Dominick White,	Pierse Creagh, William Roche,
1630	Nicholas Fanning,	Stephen White, Robert Hally,
1631	Andrew Creagh,	Stephen Stritch, Dominick Terry,
1632	James Lyllis	James White Fitz James, Francis Fanning,
1633	John Meagh,	James Fox, Pierse Creagh,
1634	Pierse Creagh Fitz- Andrew,	John Bourk, William Creagh,
1635	Thomas Arthur,	David Nihell, John Rice,
1636	Sir Dominick White,	Luke Stritch, William Lysaght,
1637	James White Fitz- James,	John Creagh, James Hackett,
1638	Robert Lyllis,	John White, Nicholas Fox,

*Mayors,**Sheriffs.*

1639	Jordan (oge) Roche,	David White, William (oge) Stritch,
1640	William Comyn,	John Comyn, Henry Cassy,
1641	Dominick Fanning,	Thomas White, George Rochford,
1642	Pierse Creagh,	Laurence White, Laurence Rice,
1643	Dominick White,	Thomas Comyn, James Sarsfield,
1644	Francis Fanning,	James Mahon, Patrick Meagh,
1645	John Bourk,	Thomas Stritch, Edmund Roche,
This Mayor was deposed by the Clergy and populace, for endeavouring to proclaim <i>Or-</i> <i>mond's</i> Peace, and the Rod given to		
1646	Dominick Fanning,	David Creagh, James Sexton,
1647	Pierse Creagh Fitz- Andrew,	Bartholomew Rice, Patrick Woulfe,
1648	Sir Nicholas Comyn,	Patrick Arthur, Andrew Bourk,
1649	John Creagh	David Rochford, James Bonfield,
1650	Thomas Stritch Fitz- Patrick,	Martin Creagh, Nicholas Romane,
1651	Pierse Creagh Fitz- Pierse,	Stephen Skeolan, William Creagh,

They were the last *Catholics* in Office in *Limerick* ; for this Year after a tedious Siege, *Limerick* was Surrendered to *Ireton*, *Cromwell's* General ; the Mayoralty was then vacant for four Years, ruled by the Governor until in *June* 1656, they erected twelve *English* Alder-

*Mayors.**Sheriffs.*

men, and chose for the remainder of the Year,
'till Monday after Michaelmas.

* 1656	Col. Henry Ingolsby,	John Comyn, Peter Ash,
1657	Capt. Ralph Wilson,	John Comyn, Peter Ash,
1658	William Yarwell,	Jeremy Haywood, Christopher Keyes,
1659	William Hartwell,	Robert Passy, John Crab,
1660	Thomas Miller,	Henry Price, Robert Shutt,
1661	John Comyn,	James Banting, William Pope,
1662	Henry Bindon,	Henry Salfield, William Joint,
1663	Sir Ralph Wilson,	Thomas Martin, John Burn,
1664	Sir Ralph Wilson,	John Lence, Samuel Foxon,
1665	Sir William King,	Henry Price, John Symmes,
1666	Samuel Foxon,	John Backner, John Arthur,
1667	Sir Ralph Wilson,	William York, Anthony Bartlett,
1668	Sir Ralph Wilson,	Edward Clock, John Bennets,
1669	Edward Wearendoght,	Rowland Bouton, Henry Cliton,
1670	Robert Suttendoght,	Francis Whitamor, George Bockendoght, John

* *After this Time the Mayors and Sheriffs are en-
titled Esquires.*

*Mayors.**Sheriffs.*

1671	John Bourin,	Daniel Hignett, John Hart,
1672	Sir George Ingolsby,	John Beer, John Halpin, Halpin deposed, then James Philips chosen,
1673	William York,	Robert Higgins, Bartholomew Ash,
1674	William York,	Thomas Rose, Robert Smyth,
1675	Edward Clarke,	George Roche, William Craven,
1676	Capt. Humphry Hart- well,	Pierse Graham, Edward Wight,
1677	Capt. Humphry Hart- well,	Richard Lyllis, William Clifford,
1678	William York,	Thomas Long, John Bond,
1679	Sir William King,	William Allen, Moyfes Woodroff,
1680	Anthony Bartlett,	Richard Ingram, Thomas Meagher,
1681	Francis Whitamor,	John Craven, Nathaniel Web,
1682	William Gribble,	Edward Clark, Giles Spencer,
1683	William Gribble,	Richard Allen, John Ford,
1684	Robert Smyth,	Daniel Bowman, Simon White,
1685	George Roche,	Thomas Breveter, Samuel Bartlett,
1686	George Roche,	John Young, James Robinson,

*Mayors.**Sheriffs.*

1687	† Robert Hannan,	† Thomas Harrold, Peter Maunfell,
	None of them would be admitted, but Sir Stephen Rice, Lord Baron, compelled Roche the Protestant Mayor to admit them.	
1688	Robert Hannan, a second Time,	† Francis White, Philip Stackpole,
1689	† Thomas Harrold,	† Thomas Creagh, Richard Harrold,
1690	† John Power, of <i>Drogheda</i> ,	† James Arthur, Nicholas Morrough,
1691	George Roche, a third Time,	John Young, James Robinson,
1692	John Craven,	Zachary Holland, Bartholomew Lee,
1693	John Ford,	William Davis, Abraham Bowman,
1694	Edward Wight,	Henry Chaplain, Charles Atkins,
1695	Thomas Rose,	Richard Sexton, George Roche,
1696	Simon White,	John Vincent, Pierse Piercy,
1697	John Young,	Thomas Flaxon, John Higgins,
1698	James Robinson,	Toxeth Roche, Randal Holland,
1699	Robert Twigg,	Richard Craven, Hezekiah Holland,
1700	Richard Pope,	Walter Parker, George Robinson,
1701	William Davis,	Raleigh Colpoys, Robert Willkinson,

George

Thus † marked were Catholics.

*Mayors.**Sheriffs.*

1702	George Roche, Jun.	Redmond Fitz Maurice, Isaac Moth,
1703	John Vincent,	William Grimes, George Bridgman,
1704	Richard Lyllis,	George Sexton, James Jaques,
1705	Toxeth Roche,	John M'Call, William Medcalf,
1706	John Higgins,	William Butler, Richard Chinnery,
1707	Randal Holland,	Henry Exham, William Franklin,
1708	Richard Craven,	Francis Sargent, John Seymour,
1709	Raleigh Colpoys,	David Davis, James Yeamans,
1710	Pierse Piercy,	John Murry, Thomas Cash,
1711	Edward Wight, a se- cond Time	Paul Terry, William Carr,
1712	William Butler,	Christopher Carr, Robert Palmer,
1713	Hezekiah Holland,	Joseph Phibbs, Michael Apjohn,
1714	William Franklin,	Benjamin Barrington, Edmond Vokes,
1715	George Sexton,	Charles Coply, John Carr,
1716	Francis Sargent,	Joseph Wilson, David Bindon,
1717	George Bridgman,	John Bushery, William Buxton,
1718	William Medcalf,	Arthur Vincent, Richard Moore,
1719	James Jaques,	Joseph Hartwell, John Graves,

John

*Mayors.**Sheriffs.*

1720	John Seymor,	William Norris,
1721	George Roche, a second Time	Isaac Clampet,
1722	Joseph Wilfon,	Thomas Mason,
1723	Toxeth Roche,	William Turner,
1724	Toxeth Roche, a third Time,	Christopher White,
1725	John Carr,	Richard Roche,
1726	Lt. General Thomas Pierse,	George Wright,
1727	John Vincent, a second Time	William Parker,
1728	Arthur Vincent,	Thomas Vincent,
1729	Walter Parker,	Joseph Franklin,
1730	William Carr,	Samuel Monsell,
1731	Philip Rawfon,	William Gardiner,
1732	Charles Smyth,	Philip Rawfon,
1733	William Wilfon,	William Jessop,
1734	Richard Maunsell,	George Rose,
1735	George Wright,	Richard Chester,
1736	Thomas Vincent,	James Seymor,
1737	Lord Tho. Southwell,	George Sexton,
		John Wight,
		Benjamin Barrington,
		Richard Seymor,
		Joseph Roche,
		Francis Roche,
		John Ingram,
		John Bull,
		Mark Sealy,
		John Shepherd,
		Simon Bruton,
		Pe er Sargent,
		Arthur Roche,
		James Sargent,
		Benjamin Roche,
		Henry Long,
		George Robinson,
		John Franklin,
		Zachary Davis,
		George

*Mayers.**Sheriffs.*

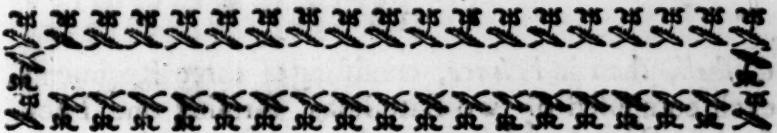
1738	George Sexton,	Richard Graves,
1739	Isaac Clampet,	David Roche,
1740	Joseph Roche, died, then chosen Thomas Vincent,	John Long, John Gough, Robert Crips, John Davis, Mr. Davis died this Year, and in his Place was chosen
1741	John Wight,	George Waller,
1742	John Robinson,	James Smyth,
1743	Arthur Roche,	William Vokes,
1744	Henry Long,	John Jones,
1745	Robert Crips,	Walter Seymor,
1746	Henry Ivers,	Henry Ivers,
1747	John Ingram,	Richard Maunsell,
1748	John Jones,	James Robinson,
1749	David Roche,	John Brown,
1750	Hon. Henry Southwell,	William Davis,
1751	James Smyth,	Zachary Johnson,
1752	John Shepherd,	Henry Holland,
1753	Peter Sargent,	Frederick Gore,
		Richard Nash,
		Francis Sargent,
		George Vincent,
		Robert Hallam,
		John Smyth,
		John Bull,
		Andrew Shepherd,
		Joseph Crips,
		Wm. Wakely, the Elder
		John Samuel Taverner,
		Thomas Palmer,
		Joseph Barrington,
		Sexten Baylee,
		John Barrett,

John

*Mayors.**Sheriffs*

- | | | |
|------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1754 | John Gough, | George Sexton, |
| | | Christopher Carr, Chriſ. |
| 1755 | Stepney Rawſon Step- | Edward Villiers, |
| | ney, | Joſeph Johns, |
| 1756 | Arthur Roche, | Andrew Welſh, |
| | | Exham Vincent, |
| 1757 | Andrew Shepherd, | Chriſtopher Bridſon, |
| | | William Goggin, |
| 1758 | Sexten Baylee, | John Parker, |
| | | William Gubbins, |
| 1759 | Francis Sargent, | Walter Widenham, |
| | | Thomas Pearce, |
| 1760 | Arthur Roche, the | Thomas Vokes, |
| | third Time, | Eaton Maunſell, |
| 1761 | George Vincent, | John Monſell, |
| | | Francis Sargent, James, |
| 1762 | Edward Villiers, | Thomas Vereker, |
| | | Eyre Evans Powell, |
| 1763 | Robert Hallam, | John Prendergaſt, |
| | | John Vereker, |
| 1764 | Thomas Smyth, | John Tunnadine, |
| | | Alexander Franklin, |
| 1765 | George Sexton, Junr. | Samuel Johns, |
| | | Francis Sargent, Peter, |
| 1766 | Joſeph Crips, | Henry Bindon, |
| | | John Shepherd, |

George Smyth, Eſq; *Recorder,*
 Robert Hallam, Eſq; *Town Clerk,*
 John Jones, Eſq; *Comptroller,*
 George Vincent, Eſq; *Weigh Maſter,*
 Robert Hallam, Eſq; *Water Bailiff,*
 Joſeph Johns, *Chamberlain,*
 Chriſtopher Carr Chriſtopher, *City Treafurer,*
 John Smyth, *Clerk of the Market.*



APPENDIX.

THE Reader is requested to read Prebendarys for Prebends, in Page 64, Line 25 ; THOMA for THOMÆ in the Inscription, P. 74 ; and instead of the Paragraph at the Head of Page 9, to substitute the following, which is more correct.

THE *Canons* regular of the Order of St. *Augustine*, had a Monastery, near *Baal's* Bridge, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary* and St. *Edward*; founded at the Close of the twelfth Century, by a rich Citizen ; and St. *Peter's* Cell was a Nunnery of *Canonesse*s of the same Order. The Hermits of St. *Augustine* had a Monastery, founded in the thirteenth Century, and dedicated to the Holy Cross, supposed to be situated near Quay Lane, where also stood a House belonging to the *Knights Templars*, but their Ruins cannot be traced out. Near the Church Yard at Mardyke, and also where the Post Office now lies, there formerly stood two Churches, the former called St. *Nicholas* Without, and the latter St. *Nicholas* within.

THE following correct Account of the *Irish* Regiments in *France*, the Editor hopes will be agreeable to his Readers, as some of them served at the Siege of *Limerick* ; see Page 54.

THE Number of *Irish*, who went off to *France*, immediately after the Capitulation of *Limerick*, were nineteen Thousand and fifty nine, Officers included, besides the Brigade of Lord Mount *Casbell*,

Casbell, then in *France*, consisting of three Regiments, each composed of two Battalions, forming one Thousand six Hundred Men, in sixteen Companies, under the Names of Mount *Casbell*, O'Brien and *Dillon*.

OF these Troops some were regimented in *Ireland*, others in *France*, so that Colonels became Captains, &c. The Regiments of O'Neal, O'Donnell, Mac Donnell, Maguire, Mac Mahon, Magennis, were incorporated, so was that of O'Reily; and in 1695 all the *Irish* Troops, were reduced to twelve Regiments, as follows:

- I. HORSE, THE KING'S REGIMENT,
DOMINICK SHELTON, *Colonel*,
EDMUND PRENDERGHAST, *Lt. Colonel*,
EDMUND BUTLER, *Major*,
Six Captains, six Lieutenants and six Cornets.
- II. Do. THE QUEEN'S REGIMENT,
LORD GALMOY, *Colonel*,
RENE KARNEY, *Lieut. Col.*
JAMES TOBIN, *Major*, four Captains, six Lieutenants and six Cornets.
- III. DRA- THE KING'S REGIMENT,
GOONS, SARSFIELD, LORD KILMALLOCK,
Colonel,
Juranne ~~FREDERICK~~ O'CARROL (Godson to the Marshal) *Lieutenant Colonel*,
— DE SALLIS, *Major*,
Five Captains, fourteen Lieutenants, and fourteen Cornets.
- IV. Do. THE QUEEN'S REGIMENT,
LORD CLARE, *Colonel*,
ALEXANDER BARNWELL, *Lt. Col.*
CHARLES MAXWELL, *Major*,

Five

V. INFANTRY,

Five Captains, fourteen Lieutenants, and fourteen Cornets.

THE KING'S REGIMENT of GUARDS,

WM. DORRINGTON, *Colonel*,

OLIVER O'GARA, *Lieut. Col.*

JOHN RUTH, *Major*,

Twelve Captains, 28 Lieuts. 28 second Lieuts. and fourteen Ensigns.

VI. Do.

THE QUEEN'S REGIMENT,

SIMON LUTTERELL, *Colonel*,

FRANCIS WACHAMP, *Lieut. Col.*

JAMES O'BRIEN, *Major*,

Twelve Captains, twenty-eight Lieut.

Twenty-eight second Lieutenants and Fourteen Ensigns.

VII. Do.

THE REGIMENT of MARINE,

LORD GRAND PRIEUR, *Colonel*,

NICHOLAS FITZ GERALD, *Lieut.*

Colonel,

RICHARD NUGENT, *Lieut. Col.*

EDMOND O'MADDEN, *Major*,

Eleven Captains, twenty eight Lieutenants, twenty-eight second Lieutenants and fourteen Ensigns.

VIII. Do.

REGIMENT of LIMERICK,

SIR JOHN FITZ GERALD, *Colonel*,

JEREMIAH O'MAHONY, *Lt. Col.*

WILLIAM TERRY, *Major*,

Twelve Captains, twenty-eight Lieutenants, twenty-eight second Lieutenants, and fourteen Ensigns.

IX. Do.

REGIMENT of CHARLEMONT

GORDON O'NEAL, *Colonel*,

HUGH MAC MAHON, *Lieut. Col.*

EDMOND O' MURPHY, *Major*,

Twelve Captains, twenty-eight

- Lieutenants, twenty-eight second Lieutenants, and fourteen Ensigns.
- X. INFANTRY. REGIMENT of DUBLIN,
JOHN POWER, *Colonel*,
JOHN POWER, *Lieut. Colonel*,
THEOBALD BOURKE, *Major*,
Twelve Captains twenty-eight Lieutenants, twenty-eight second Lieutenants, and fourteen Ensigns.
- XI. Do. REGIMENT of ATHLONE,
WALTER BOURKE, *Colonel*,
OWEN MAC CARTHY *Lieut. Col.*
EDWARD CANTWELL, *Major*,
Twelve Captains, twenty-eight Lieutenants, twenty eight second Lieutenants, and fourteen Ensigns.
- XII. Do. REGIMENT of CLANCARTY,
ROGER MAC ELLIGOT *Colonel*.
EDMOND STOT, *Lieut. Colonel*,
Cornelius O'MURPHY, *Major*,
Six Captains, sixteen Lieutenants sixteen second Lieutenants, and eight Ensigns.

IN 1708 the King of *Spain* raised two Regiments of Dragoons, and three Regiments of *Irish* Foot ; the *Infantry* he afterwards augmented, making of each Regiment two Battalions. These served with the greatest Distinction, at *Oran*: in *Sicily* and *Italy* in 1733 and 34. In 1743 these Troops, by their Bravery, saved the *Spanish* Army at *Villetri*, and *Don Philip* who would have been taken Prisoner ; and beat back the Imperialists.

UPON the most exact calculations, taken out of the War Office of *France*, it appears, that from 1691, when these Troops first Arrived in *France*, to the Year 1745, after the Battle of *Fontenoy*, above four
Hundred

Hundred and Fifty Thousand *Irish* had lost their Lives in the service of *France*, and with what considerable loss to the Allies, the Annals of History even to this Day prove. What reflections should not this raise in the humane mind ; and what Lover of his Country would not wish to see, some Methods contrived to make such brave Men serve for, rather than against their Country ? The great PITT, found the means of making the Rebel Highlanders, serviceable Subjects ; and it must be owned, that their bravery hastened the reduction of North *America*.

Quis talia fando

Tempus et Lacrymis ?
~~Tempus et~~

VIRG.

WHATEVER Faults are found in the old Latin and English Inscriptions, they are designedly left so, being for the most Part spelled and placed in that Manner originally ; a Copy of the old Inscription mentioned in Page 81 (for which no printing Types could be procured) may be seen at the Editors Shop, curiously wrote, and the Abbreviations explained by Mr. Mahony, Writing Master.

BESIDES the Monuments mentioned to be in the Cathedral ; before the Church was repaired, there was a fair Marble one fixed in the North Isle, by *Standish Haristonge*, Esq; Recorder of the City, with the date 1677.

To the Account of the *Limerick* Hospital, add the following Paragraph which came to late to appear in its proper Place, Page 104,

AND it is further resolved, that the said Governors and Governesses will, and they do hereby recommend the Rev. *Deane Hoare*, to the favour of the Right

Rev. the Lord Bishop of *Limerick*, on account of his assiduous Care in promoting this most useful and exemplary Charity.

Charles Smyth,
William Monsell, *President*,
J. Prendergast,
Windham Quin,
Diana Smyth,
George Role,
Ann Taylor,
Richard Harrold,
Frances Pery,
David Roche,
Richard Roche,

Henry Hartstonge,
John Tunnadine,
Rich. Maunsell, *Clerk*,
Edmond Sexten Pery,
Rich. Maunsell, *Clerk*,
J. Ormsby Vandellure,
Thomas Maunsell, Jun.
John Martin,
S. Oliver,
Edward Villiers,
Hugh Dillon Massy,
Nicholas Mahon,

WE know not by what means, or what ancient Agreement may still subsist between the two Cities; but every Freeman of the City of *Limerick*, is free of the Gate Customs and Duties of the City of *Bristol*.

ACCORDING to the Hearth Money Books, there are in *Limerick* 3880 Houses, and reckoning between 7 and 8 to each House, which may well be allowed in such a Populous Place, there are 29100 Inhabitants in the City and Suburbs by the lowest Calculation, but probably a far greater Number.

As the Rise of this City, may in some Years demand another Impression of this Book, the Editor will be obliged to any of his Subscribers, who will inform him of any material Omission, and will thankfully receive any Correction of, or Addition to any Part of this History.

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